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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—17—

Politics of Europe.

The only Shipping Intelligence that requires mention here, is the return of the *VICTORY*, Captain Crisp, to the River, in distress; and the safety of the *LADY RAFFLES*, which entered the River in company with the *HATRASS*, Pilot Vessel, at the same time. For Indian News and Correspondence, we refer to the Asiatic Sheets.

London, June 8, 1822.—Fresh papers respecting the Ionian Islands serve to elucidate the unhappy situation of those possessions of ours, though up to no very recent date. The documents we perceive, were ordered last May, but they relate chiefly to transactions which took place early in the year 1821. However, elucidating that which, we fear, at this time of life, is unalterable—the temper of the Governor—they cast a strong light upon the general system of his government, and are therefore of present interest. It appears that a petition was privately circulating in the Island of Zante last March twelve month, and that the representative of the Lord High Commissioner there, Sir Patrick Ross, being aware of the circumstance, seized the petition on the person of M. de Rossi, the Judge of the island. The document itself will be found in our columns; so that our readers will be fully aware as to its import, and can correct us if we err. The petition simply complains, “that every power is placed in the absolute will of a single person, which could never be the intention of those who fixed the destiny of the islands;” and all that it prays for, is “A legislative Assembly freely chosen from the notables of the islands, which shall make such changes and modifications that the authority of the Lord High Commissioner shall not exceed a salutary and benevolent superintendence, and that the people shall enjoy a rational liberty and moderate independence.” This is the gist and burden of the petition: and these reasonable complaints and just hopes Sir Patrick Ross and Sir Thomas Maitland call “seditious, libellous, and treasonable!” Why, good God! to whom was the petition addressed? To the King of England himself; and that, not in a way to inflame people on its passage. It was not to have been posted up, or published in Journals, but to have been secretly transmitted to his Majesty, or his Secretary of State; these, therefore, were the only persons whom it could have infected with the guilt of sedition and treason. Yet such a document is called by the Lord High Commissioner, and his deputy in Zante, treasonable, seditious, and highly libellous. How lamentable! how painful! to think that the lives and happiness of thousands should be intrusted to heads like these.

We entreat attention to another passage, which exhibits the uncommon want or perversion of intellect that reigns in those who unhappily govern these Islands. M. de Rossi and Count Flamburiani are persons in office, and who having consequently taken an oath of fealty, are charged “with accepting employment under the present constitutional (constitutional!) Government, with a view to carry on, with a better chance of success, the object of subverting that constitution which they had sworn to maintain.” Subverting the constitutional! How? Why, by a most respectful petition, addressed to the King of England himself, who has the right and power to make those changes in the constitution which the petitioners supplicate: It is now, therefore, become seditious, treason, libel, and perjury, for the Judge and

Advocate fiscal of a foreign possession to attempt to communicate with the Sovereign whom they serve!

But further, with respect to the secrecy practised by M. de Rossi and Count Flamburiani. Of what kind is that secrecy? Of a kind, we say, which reflects the highest honour on those who practise it, and the deepest disgrace on those by whom it is reprehended. De Rossi and Flamburiani excite others to sign an address to which they themselves dared not subscribe! Their names stand the first on the list! Their conduct was, therefore, most manly and ingenuous. The King had not to read a petition without knowing from whom it came! The High Commissioner could not learn by rebound from England, that complaints against his administration had been transmitted thither, without learning also by whom whose complaints had been uttered. The only art or secrecy practised was in order to get the petition into the King's hands. After it was once arrived, there could be no concealment of the names of those who signed it. And the necessity of this secrecy resulted from the character of the local Government. Under most governors, we do trust such an address would have been unnecessary. The conduct of a frank and honourable Government would be this: It would declare to the inhabitants, “According to such a system we mean to rule you. If you are discontented, the doors are open to your remonstrances: we will forward them with pleasure. You will have yourselves to blame if you stun the King and his Council with needless complaints. We are not afraid that they should listen to unfounded charges against us.”—*Times*.

Capital Felons.—In an article on prison in the last *EDINBURGH REVIEW*, there are some convincing remarks on the unjust and cruel practice of denying prisoners charged with any capital felony the benefit of Counsel to speak in their defence. We extract the following energetic and eloquent appeal, which cannot fail of making a powerful impression on all breasts that are not incurably contracted by the narrow observance of precedent, or rendered utterly callous by the hardening influence of practice in our criminal Courts:—“Whence comes it that the method of getting at truth, which is so excellent on all common occasions, should be considered as so improper on the greatest of all occasions, where the life of a man is concerned? If an acre of land is to be lost or won one man says all that can be said on one side of the question—another on the other; and the Jury, aided by the impartiality of the Judge, decide. The wit of man can devise no better method of disentangling difficulty, exposing falsehood, and detecting truth. “Tell me why I am hurried away in a premature death, and no man suffered to speak in my defence, when at this very moment, and in my hearing, all the eloquence of the Bar on the other side of your Justice Hall is employed in defending a path, or an hedge? Is a foot of land dearer to any man than my life is to me? The civil plaintiff has not trusted the smallest part of his fate or fortune to his own efforts, and will you grant me no assistance of superior wisdom, who have suffered a long famine to purchase it—who am broken by prison—broken by chains—and so shamed by this dress of guilt, and abashed by the presence of my superiors, that I have no words you could hear without derision—that I could not give way for a moment to the fullness and agitation of my rude heart, without moving your contempt?” So spoke a wretched creature to a Judge in our hearing! And what answer could be given but,—“Gods take him away!”

Extraordinary Calculator.—George Bidder is at present pursuing his study in Edinburgh, under the auspices of the most eminent persons there. The following questions were answered before a private party of Edinburgh by him:—"The ages of three persons increase in geometrical progression; the youngest is aged 12 years, 1 month, 1 week; and the eldest 108 years, 11 months, 1 week: it is required to divide the sum of their ages by 57ths of $\frac{1}{2}$ of an hour. Answered, in two minutes, 7,719,129 and 3-5ths.—What is the compound interest of 8000*l.* for four years, at 5 per cent. per annum? Answer, in half a minute, 1,724*l.* 1*s.* How many Russia standard deals, 12 feet long $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and 11 inches broad are contained in 6,336 Norway standard deals, 11 feet long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, and nine inches broad? Answer, in three minutes, 3960 Russia standard deals. Suppose on Monday I spent one-fourth of my money—on Tuesday one-fifth—on Wednesday one-sixth—on Thursday one-seventh—on Friday one-eighth—on Saturday one-ninth—on Sunday I found I had only 5*s.* 6*d.* left, what money had I at first? Answered instantly, 63*l.* He enumerated the following figures, beginning at the units' places of septillions, after they had been distinctly read to him; and three days after he was requested to repeat the same, which he did correctly, 2,563,721,987,653,161,598,746,231,905,697,541,128,975,231. Suppose the inhabitants of London to be 1,115,624, and that each inhabitant consumes daily in tobacco and snuff half a farthing, what will the whole consume in 25 years. Answer, in one minute, 5,305,760*l.* 17*s.* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

Ecclesiastical Punishment.—Sunday (May 12) the church yard and the streets leading to Bethnal-green church were crowded by thousands of spectators to witness the ceremony of a young woman, named Sarah Green, doing penance, by order of the Surrogate of the Ecclesiastical Court, by standing in a white sheet in the chancel of the church, for calling her sister-in-law, Mrs. Ann Johnson, wife of Mr. Wm. Johnson, of the above parish, "W—e." However, the ceremony of standing in the sheet was dispensed with, to the disappointment of the multitude; but the female, who was a very fine young woman, attired in a white dress, repeated the following recantation in the vestry, in the presence of the rector, church wardens, the person calumniated, and five or six of her relations:—"I, Sarah Green, wife of James Green, have uttered and spoken several scandalous and opprobrious words, against Ann Johnson, wife of Wm. Johnson, of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, to the great offence of Almighty God, the scandal of the Christian religion, and the injury and reproach of my neighbour's credit by calling her W—e. I do, therefore, before God and you, humbly confess and acknowledge such offence, and am heartily sorry for the same, and do ask her forgiveness, and promise hereafter never to offend her in the like manner, God assisting me." The female appeared very much affected; and after the form was gone through was led out of the church by the headles, who conducted her safely through the mob, and she was conveyed home in a coach.

Well.—On an estate belonging to Sir John Sewell, in Rainhill, near Prescott, on the turnpike-road between Warrington and Prescott, occupied by Samuel Pownall, there is a well about eight yards deep, which invariably indicates tempestuous weather. A few days before an alteration, the water becomes violently agitated accompanied with a loud rumbling sound, and continues so until the storm takes place, when the water becomes quite calm, and the noise is no longer heard. One of the sons of the farmer has kept a journal, and the ebullition has never failed to predict a boisterous change."—*Liverpool Tuesday's paper.*

Well Grumbling.—If this phenomenon were true, it would indeed be a most extraordinary one; but we cannot suffer such a paragraph to pass without expressing the opinion that our brother journalist has been hoaxed. We are told, indeed that pigs see the wind, but this is the first time we ever heard of a well grumbling at the approach of foul weather. The journal of the farmer's son would be an excellent article for the MARVELLOUS MAGAZINE.—*Edit. Mercury*

Turkey.—The head of Ali Pasha was exhibited on the gate of the Seraglio, of Constantinople, on the 24th Feb. and would continue to be so for three days.

The guns were fired in the Turkish capital on the day following, on account of the birth of a boy, of whom one of the Sultanas was delivered on the morning of that day.

Spain.—**Riego.**—In the Cortes, on the 16th, a deputation of the regiment of Asturias (Riego's Regiment, the heroes of La Isia) was introduced, and presented with a copy of the Constitution in return for which the Commandant ungirded a sword he wore and presented it to the Cortes, telling them, that it was the sword, which, by the hand of General Riego, was the first drawn to proclaim liberty, in 1820. During this interesting scene, Riego was sitting as an ordinary deputy, the President's chair being filled by the Vice President. The Cortes subsequently voted that the sword should be restored to the General, to be used by him in the cause of liberty, and that, after his death, it should be placed in the national armoury.

It is stated in a Paris paper, that Riego has lately had a long interview with King Ferdinand.—His Majesty, according to the gossip of the Court, is said to have treated the President of the Cortes with a remarkable degree of intimacy and familiarity, presenting him (guess, reader, with what!) with a Havannah-segar, and graciously condescending to interchange smoke as well as words with the champion of constitutional freedom. Let no one, after this, dare to accuse Riego of disloyalty, or the King of lukewarmness to liberty.

France.—A letter dated Paris, March 30, gives an account of a tragedy called Sylla, lately brought out in Paris. The sentiments and language strongly resemble those of Napoleon, and there are many allusions to his actions. Talma represented the hero of the piece; and in his dress, manner, and whole appearance, was an exact copy of Napoleon. He was throughout most enthusiastically applauded. The author also published a comparative statement of the merits of Napoleon and Sylla, in which he gives a most decided preference to the former. No notice is taken of all this by the police.

Pension List.—The first step was yesterday taken in the new measure of shifting off the immediate payment of the pension list to certain contractors, who are to be remunerated for the magnitude of their present advance by an annuity; to be fixed, and to continue for the space of 45 years. This step, in truth, was neither progressive nor retiring; it only showed the loco-motive powers of the parties. The contractors inquired; the Treasury-personages explained; and Friday next was fixed on for a second meeting, when, perhaps, some advance may be made towards the bargain. The proceedings of yesterday only show the extreme caution of Government in treating with the moneyed gentlemen. A deposit of half a million is to be made by those who accept the contract, to be forfeited, we presume, if they fail in their engagement. The first five millions are to be paid up by them, before any part of the annuity which is to be granted to them shall be placed at their disposal; and the payment of the annuity will in all cases succeed the advances made by the contractors.

The proceedings between the Government and those with whom it is in treaty being in this pendent state, we can of course have but little to say of them. Affairs between the country and the servants of the Crown are in a more intelligible position: for though the terms of the contract are not known, the career of contracting is entered upon by Ministers; and its utility may therefore become the subject of discussion. It is clear, then, that whatever part of the expenses of the current year (be it to supply the pension list, or any other public expense) is not paid by us within the year, is a loan. We see in it a continuance of that system by which we have been reduced to our present state: it is a mortgaging of a part of our capital. And this is not all: the same language is used on the present occasion as was used through Mr. Pitt's administration, and that of his more feeble successors—namely, that posterity must bear a part of our burdens: so that we are really handing over that evil to posterity

with some addition, the present weight of which we are unable to bear. In the years 1796 and 1797, when great loans were made, Mr. Pitt said that posterity ought to bear and pay its part of the glorious struggle in which we were engaged. We are that posterity upon whom the debts then contracted have alighted. The war has now been ended seven or eight years, and still we go on borrowing—that is, imposing upon posterity its share of the glorious struggle in which we are now not engaged. The acts are in kind, if not in degree, the same: the language is the same.

There were periods of Mr. Pitt's administration, in which he dissolved a part of the national debt, as by the sale of the land-tax. We, by an act in which might has a little overcome right, have done the same; but our next proceeding is to borrow again. Whatever theories may be affixed, as to the cause or causes of the present distress, all, we believe, unite in the opinion that the national debt has something to do with it; and the land-proprietors must therefore see, that the loan contracted for this year will have its efficacy up to the period of its liquidation—namely, for five and forty years to come—in keeping corn below the remunerating price—that is, in diminishing the value of their property.

Distresses in Ireland.—The proposed meeting took place yesterday, at the City of London Tavern, for the relief of the distresses in Ireland: and a considerable sum was subscribed. There is no doubt also that much will be added. What, therefore, we above all things hope and recommend is, that the utmost care may be used in the application of these charitable funds. It is remarkable that nearly all the great Irish land owners were absent yesterday. No Irish Bishops attended. The Archbishop of Dublin, who is an Irishman by birth, was known to be in town. A great proportion also of the Irish members must be in London, as there was a call of the House so late as on the 26th ultimo, which was charged by Sir John Newport on his finding that so many members had arrived as to make it unnecessary. There were also two committees at the House of Commons, one on the Holyhead road-bill, which is strongly suspected to be a job. We mention these facts without hastily imputing blame to any one. There are many circumstances, we confess, in the past treatment and present condition of Ireland, that may excite in true-hearted Irishmen that indifference which is akin to despair, when any measure tending to relieve the sufferings of their country is proposed in England. Yet it should be recollected, that the good Book says, "But above all things have charity." The meeting was deficient in information respecting the state of the country, and the best practicable mode of applying relief. There was not even a letter read from any absent Irishman of intelligence and consideration on these subjects. We hope these defects will be remedied; and that not only the subscription will be aided by Irish bounty, but that the most trustworthy persons will be employed in giving it effect.

Letter from Paris.—With respect to the grand question of war or peace, speculation seems just now quite at a stand, and conjecture has little or nothing to feed on. For some days past there has been an utter stagnation of rumour. Those who, a fortnight ago, would have staked existence on their favourite notion, seem now to have none whatever. The Stock Exchange even fails to speak plainly.—Slight fluctuations in the funds shew that there is no decided opinion as to immediate consequences; but numbers of speculators, and among them several English, have lost considerably by the operation of the month just closed. War appeared so inevitable, that many sold for a fall at 86f. 65c.; and these, to recover themselves, are now going on the same plan for the end of the present month. I shall not give you as private intelligence what all the Paris Papers will tell you; it is believed here, that Russia has submitted to an understanding with England, Austria, and France, that in the event of a war with the Porte, those three Powers should be the arbiters of the conduct of Russia—specifying the length to which she ought to go, and marking the bounds of her southern advances. This all sounds well; but if that Northern Colossus, like Frankenstein's monster, once begins its strides, will the man that sets it in motion be able to direct its steps? Is it to be expected that veneration for the Holy Alliance will restrain the ambition which propels the movements of the entire Russian people? Will Alexan-

der have the moderation, or the ability to stop in his mid career; or at what point may the nations say "thus far shalt thou go, and no further?"

Of local news I have nothing to communicate. I shall not worry you with stupid and tantalizing *on dits*—not even that which, a week ago, gave a momentary belief that Lainé and Chateaubriand were immediately coming into power, with their friends and principles, less ultra than the present Ministry. But no decisive act of any kind can take place till the result of the election is known. Intrigue is hard at work, and this important affair seems to occupy the heads of the Government, to the exclusion of all minor matters except the unpopular parades of the Missionaries, which still go on in the departments. The breaking up of the Chambers has allowed the Cabinet to turn its whole attention to the grand point in question, and Ministers proceed on every other with a noiseless caution, and snail-like anti-energy. Their calmness, however, inspires no respect, for it is attributed to want of confidence, and their futile, half-prohibitory measures respecting THE MORNING CHRONICLE, shewed their wishes and their weakness at one and the same time. They affect to despise your articles as much as you must really condemn their resentment! while the bustle they made about the songs, their seizure of every copy of the Paper within their reach, and their threats of prosecution, shewed how sensitive are their feelings, and how unwise their acts. They have not yet ventured any thing with the Press Slavery Bill. It is like the club of Hercules in the hands of an infant; the first effort to wield it would be sure to crush them. The Press, therefore, though judicially shackled, is virtually free.

King's Theatre.—Last night (May 16) Madame CAMPORESE took her farewell Benefit at this Theatre, when she produced, for the first time in London, Rossini's tragic opera, *L'Otello*. The house was well filled, particularly the boxes; and we were sincerely rejoiced to see so flattering and well-deserved a mark of approbation paid to the professional merits and private character of this Lady, which, past all doubt, entitle her most justly to the support which upon the occasion of this, her last appeal to the public, she has received. Neither our space nor our time will allow us to enter into any examination of the Opera now brought out, except to say that it has some few good pieces in it, but that it is, as a whole, exceedingly heavy, and, of course, from the nature of the subject, excessively *sombre*. Added to which, we cannot reconcile to our judgment, taste, or feelings, as Englishmen and lovers of Shakespeare, this kind of mockery of one of the greatest efforts of his genius. But as in all probability it will be repeated, we shall have another opportunity of hearing it, and of offering a few remarks upon its construction, effect, and performance.

Concert.—Madame CATALANI's Concert on Wednesday (May 15) was as much crowded as heretofore; above one thousand persons were present at it, and her own efforts were as brilliant and as successful as upon the two former occasions, particularly her air from *The Messiah*, 'Comfort ye,' which, except a redundancy of shakes in one instance, was as fine a performance as we have ever heard.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Turkish Fleet.—Extract of a letter from Malta, dated April 13:—"A part of the Turkish fleet, about 5 sail, is lost in Alexandria, and many lives. The large 50-gun frigate is one of them. Several other vessels there and in the neighbourhood suffered in the same gale."

Famine in Ireland.—"What thou doest, do quickly."—Our worthy Chief Magistrate, in compliance with a most respectable requisition, has appointed Monday next for a public meeting at the Town-hall, "for the purpose of considering the distress of the unfortunate peasantry of Ireland, now suffering under the pressure of famine; and the best means of contributing to their relief." This is a measure worthy of Liverpool; and we doubt not, that our wealthy corporation will set a magnificent example on this occasion. The clergy, too, will not fail to act the part of Good Samaritans; and the laconic charity-sermon, attributed to Swift, would be very appropriate. His text was, "He that giveth to the poor, lendeth the Lord;" and his whole discourse consisted of this short sentence, "Now, my dearly beloved brethren, if you like your security, down with your money."

Novel Experiment to Detect the Thief.—A person in the neighbourhood of Truro, finding that a row of wood paling which fenced a field diminished nightly, resolved on a novel experiment to detect the thief. He broke down a few of them, bored and charged them with gunpowder, and then scattered them on the ground. A few days after, he had the pleasure to hear that a public baker had been surprised by an explosion of gunpowder in his oven, which had shaken it into ruins.—*Plymouth Telegraph.*

Tithes.—At the Adjourned Quarter Sessions for Norfolk, held at Holt, on Friday, the 20th of April, appeals were entered against the poor's rates of eight different parishes, in consequence of the decision at the Norwich Sessions on Dr. Bulwer's appeal. The magistrates present were all clergymen.

Case of Mr. Norreys.—A singular case lately occurred in this county, which exhibits in a strong light the growing and arbitrary arrogance of some of our parochial magistracy. We take the account from the *News*, as we conceive it to be correct:—"A schism arose in the house of God: a stove was wanted in the parish church of Flixton, in Lancashire, to keep those Christians warm who like to be comfortable over their religion; and it was placed in the chancel so near to the seat of a Mr. Norreys, and others, that the parties annoyed were obliged frequently to leave the church in the middle of the service: letters were written, and remonstrances made, but to no effect: the injured parishioners had recourse to opening a door for the admission of cool air; but this door was then nailed up; and the worthy principal of the church with a chimney in it seemed determined Lucifer like, to burn the discontented congregation into terms! All fair means being tried without avail, Mr. Norreys took persons with him and removed the nuisance in question. An action of trespass was brought: the parties went before the Reverend C. W. Ethelstone, and W. Mariot, Esq. who convicted them in the sum of 7s. refusing to hear their attorney plead a statement of the case, and quote the statute by which the parties were justified; refusing likewise a cross-examination of the witnesses of the complainant; or the hearing of any witnesses on behalf of the defendant. Thus declining to hear the case of the defendants, they stopp their attorney, and said, 'Mr. Foulkes, you are completely baffled; you see you can't make out a case at all!' So much for the 'summary jurisdiction' of the charitable men of God, and their comfortable churches. The affair was detailed at length in an appeal at the sessions, and when the case, which the Parson had refused to hear, saying it could not be made out, was heard, and before men whose judgment could not be hood-winked, the magistrates contrived to return a decision in the following words:—"We don't decide the question of right; we give no opinion on that: but we think the defendants had such a reasonable permission, that they had a right to do what they did, as takes the case from under the statute."—The conviction was therefore quashed."

The King's Visit to Scotland.—Mr. Mash, of the Lord Chamberlain's office, has had orders to go to Holyrood-house, to prepare it for a visit from the King for next year. Special directions were given him, by his Majesty, not to meddle with the room which was occupied by the Earl of Darley, the husband of the unhappy Queen Mary.—*Sm.*

Mercantile Despatch.—A remarkable instance of mercantile despatch occurred in this port last week. The *BAYARD*, Captain Van Dyke, arrived from Charleston on Sunday week, in the afternoon, and sailed again on Friday last, in the morning, having, in the short space of four days, discharged a cargo and taken in ballast for her outward passage.

Mr. Canning.—The subscription for a piece of plate to be presented to our distinguished and highly-respected representative, Mr. Canning, now amounts to about £1000; a sum which was originally contemplated as sufficient to accomplish the object. To prevent disappointment, however, to those who have been out of town, or who have not had an opportunity of enrolling their names, the subscription will remain open a few days longer.—*Liverpool Courier.*

Classical Coachman.—Jacob Robart, a German, was appointed the First Keeper of the Physic Garden, at Oxford. One of this family was bred up at College, in Oxford, but quitted his studies for the profession of the whip, driving one of the Oxford coaches (his own property) for many years, with great credit. In 1813 he broke his leg by an accident; and, in 1814, from the respect he had acquired by his good conduct, he was appointed one of the Esquire Beadles to the University.

Marine Velocipede.—Mr. Kent is on his way to perform a journey from Dover to Calais, on his marine velocipede, for a wager of 1000 guineas.

Criminal Code.—There is a strange practice in our criminal code, which prohibits any man, arraigned of murder, from engaging counsel to speak in his defence; and, after conviction, when nothing can avail him, he is asked "What he has to say, WHY sentence of death should not be passed upon him?" This is a cruel mockery, in substance; and the "why" has usually only a practical reference to females, putting it to them whether they are pregnant or not. In ordinary cases, all ignorant men suppose it is a challenge for their defence; and they frequently begin some story, when they are told to, "go down on their knees, &c. &c."—*News.*

Turkish Troops.—The Turkish troops, it is said, resemble more a masquerade than any army—one is dressed in blue, another in red, another in white, &c.—one is armed with a musket two yards long, near him there is another with a carbine, a third marches with pistols, others have only sabres or knives of the country, called yatagans; some are on foot, others on horseback, or on mules, &c.

Classical Pun.—*Catiline v. Catalani.*—On Catalani's late visit to Edinburgh, her concerts broke in upon innumerable dinner and supper arrangements. A party engaged to sup at the house of a Scottish barrister, lingering considerably beyond the hour, the impatient wit exclaimed, in a parody of the famous *Catilinarian*, "*Quosque tandem, Catalani, abutere patientia nostra!*"

Undertakers.—In the 12th year of James the First, complaints were made in Parliament of certain persons called *Undertakers*, "who were said to have undertaken that the King's business should pass in the House of Commons to his Majesty's wish." Lord Bacon, then Attorney-General, spoke upon this subject, and professed, as might be expected, utter ignorance of the thing. "That private men," said he, "should undertake for the Commons of England; why! a man might as well undertake for the four elements. 'Tis a thing so giddy and so vast as cannot enter the brain of a sober man; and especially in a new Parliament, when it was impossible to know who should be of the Parliament; and when all who know ever so little of the constitution of this House, know it to be so open to reason, that men do not know when they enter these doors what mind themselves will be of till they hear things argued and debated. Much less can any man make a policy of assurance what ship shall come safe home to the harbour in these seas." Speaking of the "pernicious effects of this Bruit of Undertaking," upon the action he says, "Then for the people, 'tis my manner ever to look as well beyond a Parliament as upon a Parliament; and if they without shall think themselves betrayed by those that are their deputies and attorneys here, 'tis true we may bind them, and conclude them, but it will be with such a murmur and dissatisfaction as I should be loth to see. These things might be dissembled, and so matters left to bleed inwards, but that is not the way to cure them!"

Lambs.—A Ewe, the property of Samuel Jamieson, farmer in Langstley, parish of Lochwinnoch, has produced seven lambs in the space of eleven months; three at the first yeanning and four at the second, they are all doing well.

Venezuela.—A grant of land of 100,000 acres in Venezuela, made to General D'Evereux, by Bolivar, when brought to the hammer, at the Auction Mart, a few days ago, fetched but 330 guineas, somewhat less than a penny an acre.—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

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New York—By Geoffrey Crayon.

(Literary Gazette, June 8. 1822.)

Bracebridge Hall; or The Humorists. By Geoffrey Crayon, Gent. 8vo. 2 vols. London 1822. J. Murray.

The pleasure which the public received from Mr. Irving's first publication in England, *The Sketch Book*, will be renewed by these volumes; if not in the same degree, at least to an extent which it would be ingratitude not to repay with the tribute of warm applause. He is a very pleasing writer, and though, as he seems to suspect himself, the novelty of his debut from across the Atlantic did contribute somewhat to his earliest impression; there is so much of ease, fancy, and talent in his essays, that he need fear no lack of commendation, even were he home-bred. In his introductory paper, "the Author," he has drawn a vivid picture of his sensations on visiting England; the sensations of an intelligent being of the New World on the view of the land of his fathers in the Old.

We are sorry that we cannot quote any portion of what does so much honour both to head and heart; but the big circumstances of our present week's labours compel us, with this bad preface, and a selection of one of his Essays, to send the author before our readers. We may but premise that his framework consists of a revisit to Bracebridge Hall in Yorkshire; and that the squire, his satellites, the village people, and the neighbouring population, supply him with the characters which he exhibits on the slides of his magic lantern. Our favourite in the 2d volume is, however,

THE ROOKERY.

In a grove of tall oaks and beeches, that crowns a terrace-walk, just on the skirts of the garden, is an ancient rookery; which is one of the most important provinces in the squire's rural domain. The old gentleman sets great store by his rooks, and will not suffer one of them to be killed; in consequence of which they have increased amazingly; the tree-tops are loaded with their nests; they have encroached upon the great avenue, and have even established, in times long past, a colony among the elm and pines of the churchyard, which like other distant colonies, has already thrown off allegiance to the mother-country.

The rooks are looked upon by the squire as a very ancient and honourable line of gentry, highly aristocratical in their notions, fond of place and attached to church and state; as their building so loftily, keeping about churches and cathedrals, and in the venerable groves of old castles and manor-houses sufficiently manifests. The good opinion thus expressed by the squire put me upon observing more narrowly these very respectable birds; for I confess, to my shame, I had been apt to confound them with their cousin-german the crows, to whom, at the first glance, they bear so great a family resemblance. Nothing, it seems, could be more unjust or injurious than such a mistake. The rooks and crows are, among the feathered tribes, what the Spaniards and Portuguese are among nations, the least loving, in consequence of their neighbourhood and similarity. The rooks are old established housekeepers, high-minded gentlefolk, that have had their hereditary abodes time out of mind; but as to the poor crows, they are a kind of vagabond, predatory, gipsy race roving about the country without any settled home; "their hands are against every body, and every body's against them," and they are gibbeted in every cornfield. Master Simon assures me that a female rook, that should so far forget herself as to consort with a crow, would inevitably be disinherited, and indeed would be totally discarded by all her genteel acquaintance.

The squire is very watchful over the interests and concerns of his sable neighbours. As to Master Simon, he even pretends to know many of them by sight, and to have given names to them; he points out several, which he says are old heads of families, and compares them to worthy old citizens, before hand in the world, that wear cocked-hats, and silver buckles in their shoes. Notwithstanding the protecting benevolence of the squire, and their being residents in his empire, they seem to acknowledge no allegiance, and to hold no intercourse or intimacy. Their airy tenements are built almost out of the reach of gun-shot; and, notwithstanding their vicinity to the Hall they maintain a most reserved and distrustful shyness of mankind.

There is one season of the year, however, which brings all birds in a manner to a level, and tames the pride of the loftiest highflyer; which is the season of the building their nests. This takes place early in the spring, when the forest-trees first begin to show their buds; the long, withy ends of the branches to turn green; when the wild strawberry, and other herbage of the sheltered woodlands, put forth their tender and tinted leaves; and the daisy and the primrose peep from under the hedges. At this time there is a general bustle among the feathered tribes; an incessant fluttering about, and a cheerful chirping; indicative, like the germination of the vegetable world, of the reviving life and fecundity of the year.

It is then that the rooks forget their usual stateliness, and their shy and lofty habits. Instead of keeping up in the high regions of the air, swinging on the breezy tree-tops, and looking down with sovereign con-

tempt upon the humble crawlers upon earth, they are fain to throw off for a time the dignity of the gentleman, to come down to the ground, and put on the pains-taking and industrious character of a labourer. They now lose their natural shyness, become fearless and familiar, and may be seen plying about in all directions, with an air of great assiduity, in search of building materials. Every now and then your path will be crossed by one of these busy old gentlemen, worrying about with awkward gait, as if troubled with the gout, or with corns on his toes, casting about many a prying look, turning down first one eye, then the other, in earnest consideration, upon every straw he meets with, until, espying some mighty twig, large enough to make a rafter for his air-castle, he will seize upon it with avidity, and hurry away with it to the tree-top; fearing, apparently, lest you should dispute with him the invaluable prize.

Like other castle-builders, these airy architects seem rather fanciful in the materials with which they build, and to like those most which come from a distance. Thus, though there are abundance of dry twigs on the surrounding trees, yet they never think of making use of them, but go foraging in distant lands, and come sailing home, one by one, from the ends of the earth, each bearing in his bill some precious piece of timber.

Nor must I avoid mentioning, what, I grieve to say, rather derogates from the grave and honourable character of these ancient gentlefolk, that during the architectural season, they are subject to great dissensions among themselves; that they make no scruple to defraud and plunder each other; and that sometimes the rookery is a scene of hideous brawl and commotion, in consequence of some delinquency of the kind. One of the partners generally remains on the nest to guard it from depredation; and I have seen severe contests, when some sly neighbour has endeavoured to fish away a tempting rafter that had captivated his eye. As I am not willing to admit any suspicion hastily that should throw a stigma on the general character of so worshipful a people, I am inclined to think that these larcenies are very much discountenanced by the higher classes, and even rigorously punished by those in authority; for I have now and then seen a whole gang of rooks fall upon the nest of some individual, pull it all to pieces, carry off the spoils, and even buffet the luckless proprietor. I have concluded this to be some signal punishment inflicted upon him, by the officers of the police, for some pilfering misdemeanor; or, perhaps, that it was a crew of bailiffs carrying an execution into his house.

I have been amused with another of their movements during the building season. The steward has suffered a considerable number of sheep to graze on a lawn near the house, somewhat to the annoyance of the squire, who thinks this an innovation on the dignity of a park, which ought to be devoted to deer only. Be this as it may, there is a green knoll, not far from the drawing-room window, where the ewes and lambs are accustomed to assemble towards evening, for the benefit of the setting sun. No sooner were they gathered here at the time when these politic birds were building, than a stately old rook, who Master Simon assured me was the chief magistrate of this community, would settle down upon the head of one of the ewes, who, seeming conscious of this condescension, would desist from grazing, and stand fixed in motionless reverence of her august burthen; the rest of the rookery would then come wheeling down in imitation of their leader, until every ewe had two or three of them cawing, and fluttering, and battling upon her back. Whether they required the submission of the sheep, by levying a contribution upon their fleece for the benefit of the rookery, I am not certain; though I presume they followed the usual custom of protecting powers.

The latter part of May is the time of great tribulation among the rookeries, when the young are just able to leave the nests, and balance themselves on the neighbouring branches. Now comes on the season of "rook shooting;" a terrible slaughter of the innocents. The squire, of course, prohibits all invasion of the kind on his territories; but I am told that a lamentable havoc takes place in the colony about the old church. Upon this devoted commonwealth the village charges "with all its chivalry." Every idle wight that is lucky enough to possess an old gun or blunderbuss, together with all the archery of Slingaby's school, take the field on the occasion. In vain does the little parson interfere, or remonstrate, in angry tones, from his study window that looks into the churchyard; there is a continual popping from morning till night. Being no great marksmen, their shots are not often effective; but every now and then a great shout from the besieging army of bumpkins makes known the downfall of some unlucky, squab-rook, which comes to the ground with the emphasis of a squashed apple dumpling.

Nor is the rookery entirely free from other troubles and disasters. In so aristocratical and lofty-minded a community, which boasts so much ancient blood and hereditary pride, it is natural to suppose that questions of etiquette will sometimes arise, and affairs of honour ensue. In fact, this is very often the case; bitter quarrels break out between individuals, which produce sad scufflings on the tree-tops, and I have more than once seen a regular duel take place between two doughty heroes of the rookery. Their field of battle is generally the air; and their contest is managed in the most scientific and elegant manner; wheeling round and round

each other, and towering higher and higher to get the 'vantage ground, until they sometimes disappear in the clouds before the combat is determined.

They have also fierce combats now and then with an invading hawk, and will drive him off from their territories by a *posse comitatus*. They are also extremely tenacious of their domains, and will suffer no other bird to inhabit the grove or its vicinity. There was a very ancient and respectable old bachelor owl that had long had his lodgings in a corner of the grove, but has been fairly ejected by the rooks; and has retired, disgusted with the world, to a neighbouring wood, where he leads the life of a hermit, and makes nightly complaints of his ill treatment.

The hootings of this unhappy gentleman may generally be heard in the still evenings, when the rooks are all at rest; and I have often listened to them of a moonlight night with a kind of mysterious gratification. This gray-bearded misanthrope of course is highly respected by the squire; but the servants have superstitious notions about him; and it would be difficult to get the dairy-maid to venture after dark near to the wood which he inhabits.

Besides the private quarrels of the rooks, there are other misfortunes to which they are liable, and which often bring distress into the most respectable families of the rookery. Having the true baronial spirit of the good old feudal times, they are apt now and then to issue forth from their castles on a foray, and to lay the plebeian fields of the neighbouring country under contribution; in the course of which chivalrous expeditions they now and then get a shot from the rusty artillery of some refractory farmer. Occasionally, too, while they are quietly taking the air beyond the park boundaries, they have the incaution to come within the reach of the truant bowmen of Slingsby's school, and receive a flight shot from some unlucky urchin's arrow. In such case the wounded adventurer will sometimes have just strength enough to bring himself home, and, giving up the ghost at the rookery, will hang dangling "all abroad" on a bough, like a thief on a gibbet; an awful warning to his friends, and an object of great commiseration to the squire.

But, mangle all these untoward incidents, the rooks have, upon the whole, a happy holiday life of it. When their young are reared, and fairly launched upon their native element the air, the cares of the old folks seem over, and they resume all their aristocratical dignity and idleness. I have envied them the enjoyment which they appear to have in their ethereal heights, sporting with clamorous exultation about their lofty bowers; sometimes hovering over them, sometimes partially alighting upon the topmost branches, and there balancing with outstretched wings, and swinging in the breeze. Sometimes they seem to take a fashionable drive to the church, and amuse themselves by circling in airy rings about its spire; at other times a more garrison is left at home to mount guard in their strong hold at the grove, while the rest roam abroad to enjoy the fine weather. About sunset the garrison gives notice of their return; their faint cawing will be heard from a great distance, and they will be seen far off like a sable cloud, and then, nearer and nearer, until they all come soaring home. Then they perform several grand circuits in the air, over the hall and garden, wheeling closer and closer, until they gradually settle down upon the grove, when a prodigious cawing takes place as though they were relating their day's adventures.

I like at such times to walk about these dusky groves, and hear the various sounds of these airy people roosted so high above me. As the gloom increases, their conversation subsides, and they seem to be gradually dropping asleep; but every now and then there is a querulous note, as if some one was quarrelling for a pillow, or a little more of the blanket. It is late in the evening before they completely sink to repose, and then their old anchorite neighbour, the owl, begins his lonely hootings from his bachelor's hall in the wood.

Conspiracy.—One of the most remarkable domestic conspiracies we ever heard of, is related by Collins, the author of the *Peerage of England*. One of the Greville family (Lodowicks Greville, Esq.) contrived with a servant or two of his to murder Mr. Webb, of Draycot, in Oxfordshire, his own tenant, who had been also his steward, that he might get his wealth. These servants having strangled him, one of them went into his bed, and when the person came who was to make the will, the murderer, in bed with the curtains close pinned about him, counterfeited a sick and dying man's voice, till he had disposed of the dead man's effects seemingly in the deceased's own words, and willed all to Mr. Greville. The murder and fraud were afterwards discovered. Mr. Greville refusing to plead, was pressed to death in the King's Bench Prison, and his servant was hanged in 1589.

Lord Chancellor Hyde.—Bishop Burnet relates, that the father of Hyde, when he first became known at the Bar, took him aside one day, and spoke as follows:—"Men of your profession are apt to stretch the prerogative too far, and injure liberty. I charge you never to sacrifice the laws and liberty of your country to your own interest or the will of your Prince." This honest charge he repeated twice, and immediately fell into a fit, of which he died in a few hours.

Curious Correspondence.

The following curious correspondence is said to have lately taken place between the P— of the B— of C—, and a Noble Lord, high in office:—

"MY LORD,

"—Street, May 5, 1822.

In consequence of a recent vote of the House of Commons, on the subject of the joint Post-mastership, and understanding, likewise, that a motion of a similar character, with regard to the office of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Cantons, is about to be made by the opposers of Administration in the same House, I feel it indispensable to request from your Lordship, as well for myself, as in the name of those Gentlemen with whom I am more particularly connected in political sentiment, a frank and explicit declaration with regard to the line which your Lordship proposes to follow, when the motion above alluded to shall come on.

"Your Lordship will, I trust, excuse our anxiety on the present occasion, more especially, as we have the example before us of the readiness with which your Lordship has acquiesced in the sacrifice of one of the oldest and most faithful servants of his late Majesty, on the sole ground of political convenience.

"The question, therefore, that I have to put to your Lordship, is as follows:—

"Does your Lordship intend, should Mr. WARRE's motion be successful, to resign your office,—or do you mean, by a compliance with its object, to break up the system on which the Administration, since our accession to it, has been modelled?

"Of course, your Lordship will consider my question as substantially addressed to our official Colleagues, to whom I beg you to communicate this letter, as well as to yourself.

"I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

"To the R. H. the Marquis of L., &c.

C. W.

(ANSWER.)

SIR,

"F. Office, May 6, 1822.

"I have received your Letter of yesterday's date, and lose no time in replying to its contents, in a manner as explicit and satisfactory as the question with which it concludes will allow me.

"To do this, and at the same time to avoid circumlocution as much as possible (which I hold to be justifiable in confidential communications like the present), it will first be necessary that I should advert to our late happy coalition, and to the terms on which you joined us with your connections.

"Our condition, in whatever light it may be viewed by the public, had at least the merit of simplicity, both in its formation and in its purpose. Every thing extraneous or complicated, was rejected from it *à limine*. On your parts, you encumbered it with no stipulation for the adoption of any of the measures which, while in opposition, you declared to be essential for the public service. On our's, we accept your co-operation as the best means of separating you from the Whigs, and by rendering it impossible for them to form an administration in any eventual emergency of the public affairs, to secure the Government in perpetuity to ourselves. This, in plain English, was the object of our union; and under this understanding of its true spirit, I now proceed to the more essential part of your letter, which is contained in your concluding question.

"You ask me whether, if Mr. WARRE's motion should be carried, I mean to resign, or whether by a compliance with its object, I mean to break up the system on which the administration, since your accession to it, has been modelled?

"In answering this question, I must begin by transposing the order of its separate members, and then I must ask you another. What alteration in our "system," I pray you, either with regard to the principle, on which the Ministry was formed in 1812, or that on which it has since conducted the public business, do you conceive your accession to it to have produced? We never had a system that I know of. We were first formed by the will, and have since been continued at the pleasure of the Crown. Our Cabinet was a society of twelve gentlemen, appointed by His Majesty to govern the country, six of whom maintained that certain measures were indispensably necessary to its peace, happiness, and security; and the other six, that civil confusion, misery, and in the end, foreign conquest, would as infallibly result from adopting them. From this apparent division, however, the utmost practical harmony resulted; because the secret of our government was as simple as its structure, and both were comprized in the word—Balance. Constituted, as a Government, on the plan of a general balance, each individual member of it had his own private and particular balance, which he was at liberty to strike, as occasion arose, between the value in which he might hold his opinion, and the advantage he might see in continuing the common union; and when these (as they generally were) appeared equal in the scale, deference towards dissentient Colleagues, mutually and liberally

exercised, always determined its preponderance, and thus enabled us to arrive at an unanimity of purpose, ten thousand times preferable to that speculative unanimity of principle which formerly was considered as the strength of an administration. It was by these reciprocal facilities, and providing, if I may be allowed the expression, for our consistency through our modesty, that we have gone on happily for so many years, exempt from all the casualties to which administrations of principle are exposed, and consolidating our individual power through every fluctuation of the public fortunes, and while all other interests have been perishing around us.

"Such was our composition when you joined us with your connexions; and if in doing so you made no stipulations, whether for English or Irish Government, or for any national object whatsoever, allow me to observe, that you can have no right to suppose, that by the mere fact of your junction with the Government, such a change—or to use your own word—such a new modelling of it was produced, as to authorise you to infer a departure from any "system," or settled scheme of things by the mere exclusion, or abduccion from the public service, of any individual among your adherents, however eminent may be his merits. With the greatest respect for the Gentlemen who may be sacrificed on the present occasion, I can see no part of our operations that would be changed, or thwarted by such an event. Since the modern discoveries in the art of Government, that of administering it according to certain fixed maxims of policy, has been very generally exploded among agricultural Statesmen, it is found to be easier, and safer, and more pleasant, and consequently wiser, to trust to existing circumstances, and the general working of events. Now, I put it to your own good sense and candour, my dear Sir, first entreating you to divest yourself for a moment of the very excusable partiality which might affect your judgment in a case of this nature, I put it plainly and practically to you, whether circumstances will not continue to exist, and whether events will not continue to work, whatever may be the decision of Parliament on the mission to Switzerland?

"Having disposed of this branch of your question, I come to the more material part of it, namely, whether if Mr. WARREN's motion should be carried, it is my intention, and that of my colleagues to resign? I have no hesitation in replying, certainly not. And why should we resign? Why should we give away our offices, while, for all the purposes of retaining them, we are sure of our majority? Why resign, while events—let Opposition divert themselves with the phrase as much as they will—are gradually, but assuredly working themselves round to that point which must ever be the first in view with a rational Administration, and towards the reaching of which, our very distresses are our auxiliaries? Why resign, when the whole property of the country is coming rapidly into our hands? Why separate ourselves from the Crown just at the moment when we have succeeded in making its authority our own?

(*)

"These considerations will, I trust, be sufficient to convince you that resignation would be the unwise course we could pursue in the event we all deprecate in common. Nevertheless, I am ready freely to admit, that in consideration of the peculiar nature of this case, you are entitled to every assistance on the part of his Majesty's Government, short of resignation, which they can give you in order to preserve the arrangements agreed upon with regard to the Swiss Mission. For this purpose and taking a House of Commons' view of the subject, I should not feel indisposed to concur in any reasonable demonstration, short of a direct pledge to resign, which may have the effect of alarming the refractory Country Gentlemen, and making them believe that such is really our resolution. There will be no difficulty in settling among ourselves the terms in which a declaration to this effect may be safely made. I should wish, indeed, to avoid the words "stand and fall together,"—not from any distrust in their efficacy, but as a matter of taste, and to avoid the too frequent repetition. You will consider of this point, however, with the rest of the Gentlemen of your connexion, to whom I authorise you to communicate this letter, with the assurance likewise of my most distinguished consideration.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

L."

(*) Here the MS. is cautiously effaced, and we can make out nothing but the words "Heir presumptive."—Ed.

Ministerial Qualifications.—To exercise the functions of a Minister, it is necessary to have the confidence of the Sovereign: but there is another qualification for the Minister of a free country, not less indispensable than the choice of the King—it is the *Love of the People*.—GRATTAN.—Do you hear, my Lord Marquis? and you, Mr. Canning?

Sleep.—When the Jesuits settled the plan of education in the College of Clermont, the Physicians were consulted on the portion of time which the Students should be allowed for sleep. They declared, that five hours were a sufficient, six an abundant allowance, and seven as much as a youthful constitution could bear without injury.—Butler's *Reminiscences*.

Lord Chatham.

Lord Chatham.—Among the most interesting portions of Butler's *Reminiscences* are notices on the subject of forensic and parliamentary eloquence and orators, from the latter of which we shall select a few specimens. The prodigious effect produced by Lord Chatham on his auditors is well known, Mr. Butler says.—

His celebrated reply to Horace Walpole has been immortalized by the report given of it by Dr. Johnson. On one occasion, Mr. Moreton, the chief justice of Chester, a gentleman of some eminence at the bar happened to say, "King, lords, and commons, or,"—(directing his eye towards Lord Chatham,) "as that right honourable member would call them, commons, lords and king," the only fault of this sentence is its nonsense. Mr. Pitt arose, as he ever did,—with great deliberation, and called to order; "I have," he said, "frequently heard in this house, doctrines, which have surprised me; but now, my blood runs cold! I desire the words of the honourable member may be taken down." "Bring them to me," said Mr. Pitt, in a voice of thunder. By this time, Mr. Moreton was frightened from his senses. "Sir," he said addressing himself to the Speaker. "I am sorry to have given any offence to the right honourable member, or to the house: I meant nothing—King, lords, and commons,—lords, king and commons,—commons, lords and king,—*tria juncta in uno*.—I meant nothing! Indeed I meant nothing." "I don't wish to push the matter further," said Lord Chatham? in a voice a little above a whisper; then, in higher tone,—the moment a man acknowledge his error, he ceases to be guilty.—I have a great regard, for the honourable member, and as an instance of that regard I give him this advice:—a pause of some moments ensued,—then, assuming a look of unspeakable derision, he said in a kind of colloquial tone,— "Whenever that member means nothing, I recommend him to say nothing."

On one occasion, while he was speaking, Sir William Young called "Question, question!"—Lord Chatham passed,—then fixing on Sir William a look of inexpressible disgust,—exclaimed,— "Pardon me, Mr. Speaker, my agitation:—when the member calls for the question, I fear I hear the knell of my country's ruin."

When the Prussian subsidy, an unpopular measure, was in agitation in the House of commons, Lord Chatham justified it with infinite address; insensibly, he subdued all his audience, and a murmur of approbation was heard from every part of the house. Availing himself of the moment, his lordship placed himself in an attitude of stern defiance, but perfect dignity, and exclaimed in his loudest tone.— "Is there an Austrian among you? Let him stand forward and reveal himself!"

On another occasion, immediately after he had finished a speech, in the house of commons, he walked out of it; and, as usual, with a very slow step. A silence ensued, till the door was opened to let him into the lobby. A member then started up, saying, "I rise to reply to the right honourable member."—Lord Chatham turned back, and fixed his eye on the orator,—who instantly sat down dumb; then his lordship returned to his seat, repeating as he hobbled along, the verses of Virgil

"Ast Danaum progenies Agamemnonique phalanges,
Ut videre virum, fulgentiaque arma per umbras,
Ingenti trepidare metu,—pars vertere retro,
Seu quondam petiere rathes,—parastollere vocem
Exiguam,—inceptus clamor frustrator biantes."

Then placing himself in his seat, he exclaimed, "Now let me hear what the honourable member has to say to me." On the writer's asking the gentleman, from whom he heard this anecdote, if the house did not laugh at the ridiculous figure of the poor member? "No, Sir," he replied, "we were all too much awed to laugh."

But the most extraordinary instance of his command of the house, is the manner in which he fixed indelibly on Mr. Grenville, the appellation of "the gentle shepherd." At this time, a song of Dr. Howard, which began with the words, "Gentle shepherd, tell me where,"—and in which each stanza ended with that line,—was in every mouth. On some occasion, Mr. Grenville exclaimed, "Where is our money? where are our means? I say again, where are our means? where is our money?" He then sat down,—and Lord Chatham paced slowly out of the house, humming the line, "Gentle shepherd, tell me where."—The effect was irresistible, and settled on Mr. Grenville the appellation of "the gentle shepherd."

A gentleman mentioned the two last circumstances to the late Mr. Pitt; the minister observed that they were proofs of his father's ascendancy in the house; but that no specimens remained of the eloquence, by which that ascendancy was procured. The gentleman recommended to him to read slowly his father's speeches for the repeal of the stamp act; and, while he repeated them, to bring to his mind, as well as he could, the figure, the look and the voice, with which his father might be supposed to have pronounced them. Mr. Pitt did so, and admitted the probable effect of the speech thus delivered.—Butler's *Reminiscences*.

Parliamentary Papers.

RELATING TO THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

Extract of a despatch from Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Maitland, K. G. C. B., His Majesty's Lord High Commissioner, to the Right Honourable the Earl Bathurst, K. G. dated Corfu, March 14, 1821.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 27th of last month, I received a letter from the Resident at Zante, Sir P. Ross, under date the 23d of February, informing me that a paper was secretly in circulation, under the form and pretence of a petition to his Majesty, as protector of these states, of a nature extremely seditious and libellous; and requesting instructions, whether as representing me in the island of Zante, invested by the constitution with the general charge of maintaining the public tranquillity, he should seize this document.

In answer, I declined giving any specific instructions without further information; but it appears, that on the 29th of February, before my letter had reached him, he had seized the paper in question on the person of Mr. de Rossi, who had signed it himself, and was at the time secretly carrying it round for the purpose of obtaining other signatures.

Sir Patrick Ross had information that it was immediately to be sent off as soon as 40 signatures should have been obtained, and as he had correct information respecting its contents, I cannot but approve of the step he took.

I have now the honour to enclose a copy of this paper, for your Lordship's information.

It appears to be a petition to his Majesty from certain individuals of the island of Zante; and Mr. de Rossi, after his arrest, declared in excuse for his conduct, that it was intended the document should be forwarded to me, to be transmitted to England for the purpose of being laid before his Majesty.

I beg your Lordship, however, to understand that I do not now enclose it with any such view.

By the 8th article, 7th section, and 7th chapter of the Constitutional Charter, being the general clause, the right of petitioning his Majesty is granted to the people of these states; but, under this right, it never could have been intended that such a document as the present should go forward, which prays the annihilation of the whole of the present form of government, as by the charter established, and signed by 32 obscure individuals (with few exceptions), arrogating to themselves the name of the whole population.

By the article above mentioned, this petition (if such an instrument can be so called), ought to have been addressed to your Lordship, and not to his Majesty; and copies of all petitions must be sent to the Lord High Commissioner.

Under these circumstances, the moment I received it, I forwarded it to the Senate for its information. The Senate unanimously expressed their conviction of the improper and illegal nature of the document, and immediately suspended Count Flamburiari and Mr. de Rossi from the situations they held under the government, in consequence of having been the two first to sign it; and as Count Flamburiari, besides the situation he held as Advocate Fiscal of the Island of Zante, was also a Member of the Legislative Assembly for that Island; the Senate sent a message to that body, now sitting, transmitting at the same time the original document itself, and leaving the Assembly to act as it thought proper on the occasion.

The Assembly unanimously suspended Count Flamburiari under the twelfth article, first section, seventh chapter of the Constitutional Charter, as member of its body, which suspension is without appeal.

In regard to Count Flamburiari, it appears to me necessary that I should say a few words.

Your Lordship will, no doubt, recollect that this person was the senator at the head of those who in opposition to the express words of the treaty of Paris, insisted, at the time of my arrival here, on the immediate re-establishment of the Ionian Septinsular Senate, as framed by the constitution of 1803, which had long ceased to exist; and who was dismissed in consequence of his conduct on that occasion by an order of the King in council. Your Lordship will also recollect, that wishing as much as possible to destroy all party spirit in these states,—I solicited his Majesty's permission to employ him again, which was granted.

Count Flamburiari was appointed in 1818, Advocate Fiscal of his native island, Zante; and also became a member of the legislative Assembly for that island. It now appears from the contents of the paper enclosed, that the hostility so violently displayed by him on my first arrival, to the arrangements of the treaty of Paris, which settled the connexion between Great Britain and these islands, continues unabated; and

that his only object in accepting employment under the present constitutional government, was with a view to carry on with a better chance of success the object he nourished of subverting the constitution of 1817, which, as member of the Legislative Assembly, he had sworn to defend and maintain.

Enclosure in Sir T. Maitland's despatch of March 14, 1821.—(Translation.)

SIRE.—If your great mind, on which depends the fate of many, will condescend to take into consideration common things, the undersigned citizens of Zante, entreat you to listen to a few words, in the expressing which they feel the same confident hopes which animated them when the treaty of 1813 committed them to the care of your Majesty.

To that care they now anxiously apply, since the power of one person has rendered vain those expectations which had been raised by the magnanimous intentions of the high Powers who made that treaty.

That the intentions of those who fixed the destiny of these islands, in placing them under the exclusive protection of your Majesty, were that they should enjoy a liberal government, there can be no doubt; and that under it their prosperity, which their ill fortune had destroyed, should return; but it is not to be presumed that a constitution which places every power in the absolute will of a single person was the fitting means of bringing about these august intentions.

Nevertheless, such is the nature of the constitution which the Lord High Commissioner caused to be signed by the primary council, and by a constituent assembly created by himself alone.

It is painful, Sire, to think on the vile conduct of those who lent their hands to such a work, and on the universal sorrow which prevailed in this country on the occasion.

It was hoped, however, that as soon as the bad effects to the nation arising from this circumstance should be known, some alterations would take place, which the benevolence of your Majesty, always well disposed to the protected people, would not fail to approve, and from this we expected safety; but the too fatal preponderance which vested every power in one single person, continued to fetter every thing, and left no road open for liberation.

But while persons were found, who, preferring their private interests to those of their country, violated the sanctity of their functions, the greater and the sounder part of their fellow-citizens glowed with magnanimous disdain, and were excited to painful regret. Thus murmurs, not without results, prevailed within the walls of the houses of private individuals, since matters were so contrived that the voice of the citizens could not spread further than was permitted by the will of him who commanded every thing. These fruitful murmurs now open for themselves a way to be heard by your Majesty to whom they look for relief.

The undersigned address your Majesty in the name of their country. If they appear few to represent that country, consider, O Sire! that but few are the persons who dare to declare their frank opinions upon matters which are passing, and who possess that free mind which neither hopes nor fears can force from its resolves.

If many have been induced on some other occasion to sign addresses expressive of the content of the people under the present system of government, it is easy to believe this to be the effect of the power of him who rules to bend to his will the weak-minded; and we are certain, that in the face of those addresses, the major part of the inhabitants would be found here registered, if they were not rendered cautious by the necessity of acting with secret prudence.

It is, therefore, the whole country that throws itself in grief at the feet of your Majesty's throne, imploring you to raise it from the depth of misery into which it has been cast, by giving your powerful orders that a legislative assembly, freely chosen from the notables of the islands, should make those changes and modifications, necessary to define, according to the spirit and letter of the Lord High Commissioner, as well as those of the Ionian Government, so that the first shall not exceed a salutary and benevolent superintendence, and the second enjoy a rational liberty and moderate independence.

This reform, O Sire! would not fail to produce the most salutary effects, and would restore to dignity a nation placed under your exclusive protection.

Posterity, while recurring to the misfortunes of our country, the tender offspring of an illustrious mother, will inquire to whom she was indebted for becoming brilliant and free, and History will reply, she owed it to George the Fourth.

(Signed) Count FLAMBURIARI, Advocate Fiscal at Zante.

Dr. GEORGE DE ROSSI, Judge.

And thirty-two others.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

— 25 —

Dirge.

How are the mighty fallen?
Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Ascalon.
The shield of the mighty is vilely cast away.
How are the mighty fallen in the midst of the battle.
How are the mighty fallen and the weapons of war perished!

Obituary Extraordinary.

INCONSOLABLE GRIEF FOR AN IRREMEDIAL LOSS.

"If YOU HAVE TEARS, PREPARE TO SHED THEM NOW"

From Yesterday's Bull.

"It is with extreme regret we have to announce to our readers that the ill state of health of the Gentleman who has hitherto conducted the interests of this Paper with so much credit to himself (*) and so much advantage to the Public, (†) INDEPENDANT OF OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH WE DO NOT CONSIDER OURSELVES JUSTIFIED IN MENTIONING (§) will no longer permit him to take any part in its Management; and we are compelled, we admit with the greatest reluctance, (‡) to entrust its direction to other hands; but we pledge ourselves that it shall be conducted on the same views of supporting the interests of good government (§§) and REPRESSING LICENTIOUSNESS (§§§) by which it has been UNIFORMLY CHARACTERISED. (**) We are confident that our readers will unite with us in lamenting the cause of this Gentleman's retirement as strongly as the retirement itself—THE LOSS OF SUCH AN EDITOR IS NOT EASILY SUPPLIED; AS, PERHAPS, NO MAN WAS EVER MORE EMINENTLY QUALIFIED FOR THE LABOURS OF HIS OFFICE, (††) by high literary attainment, and by the

NOTES.

(*) In whose opinion, besides that of the individual who penned the assertion?

(†) Ungrateful Public, to remain insensible of such a benefit!

(§) It would have been wise not to allude darkly to what dare not be avowed openly; and if these considerations which cannot justifiably be mentioned, were not the principal ones (for temporary indisposition can be no sufficient reason for permanent abandonment), they ought not to have borne any share in the determination.

(‡) How cruel to be obliged to submit to so much pain!—It might have been avoided, of course, by not permitting it to pass into other hands, after the unequalled ability of those that formerly conducted it was no longer available;—but then, the Indian Empire might have been lost; or even more disastrous consequences ensued, if "the Free, the Orderly and the Pious" had no common standard around which to rally for the defence of all that was dear to them: prerogative, place, and power.

(§§) The *beausideal* of the BULL's "good Government" consisting in the total absence of all Law;—for "whatever is subject to Law, cannot," he says, "be free."

(††) Its repression of licentiousness being proved by its own pages abounding more largely with this very quality than any other Paper in India for the same period of time since its first establishment.

(§§§) And its *uniform character* being maintained by the Editorship of four several Managers, each differing from the other in all their Editorial qualifications as widely as it is well possible to conceive.

(†††) The illness of any man is a fit subject of regret to those who know him; and in that we should willingly join;—but when the retirement of an Editor, who has, with the aid of Printer and Deputy, just managed to keep a Paper afloat for 8 months, buoyed up too by all kinds of official favors and interested Proprietors, is represented as a public calamity, and made a theme of mourning and lamentation,—it is scarcely possible to imagine the writer in earnest. And when he holds up this Editor, as one to whom he would apply the lines of Shakespear,

He was a man—take him for all in all
We shall not look upon his like again,

it is impossible to be serious, or to believe his Enlogist is so:—for if ever it might be said that

"Praise undeserved is Satire in disguise,"

there never appeared, to us at least, a stronger illustration of it than in the present instance, in which that cheap commodity is so extravagantly lavished.

manly spirit and gentlemanly feeling which always actuated his conduct.—We may truly say of him with the Roman bard.

Cui pudor, et justitie soror
Incorrupta Fides, undaque Veritas
Quando ullum invenient parem."

John Bull the Fourth.

Not AMURATH or AMURATH succeeds.
But JOHN, JOHN.—2 Henry IV.

Sir,

To the Editor of the Journal.

Various conjectures are necessarily afloat respecting the circumstance so mysteriously alluded to, as having contributed to the retreat of the late Oriental BULL. Some think, it has been occasioned by some encroachment of LAW on his indomitable love of FREEDOM, with which (like the wild Indians, wild quadrupeds, wild ducks, and wild turkeys so eloquently described by Mr. METCALFE of Kentucky*) he always held the restraints of LAW to be incompatible. But what particular kind of restraint, and what precise description of *law*, have thus driven him from his barn yard, strewed as it was with twice as much "abundance" as is requisite to keep his more manageable successor, we should not be "justified" even in conjecturing.

What may be JOHN the Fourth's sentiments as to law, "and all that kind of thing"—what kind of *Charter* this JOHN would give us, time will show. In the mean time he puts his best leg foremost in the character of a Political Economist, (a department which JOHN the Second left to some splendid Correspondent, to whom EUROPA and EXHIBITOR did "honour due"); and with true Tauric ingenuity insists that nothing can benefit the landlords of England, and the West Indians more than by compelling them to reduce their rents, and abandon the cultivation of inferior lands, by exposing their dear corn and dear sugar to competition with cheap foreign corn, and cheap East India sugar. He does not say that the loss of a monopoly of the home market will be advantageous in the long run by relieving them from the injurious fluctuations of price which obtain under the present system, but that it will be absolutely and immediately advantageous. Such, O expectant Public! is JOHN the Fourth; but "as no man was ever more eminently qualified for the labours of his office" than JOHN the Second,† we must not be unreasonable in our expectations of his successor.

November 1, 1822.

QUIETUS.

* "There are certain animals which, in their exterior appearance, bear as strong a resemblance to each other as does the white man to the Indian, and yet, by nature, they are wholly irreconcilable.—Not to mention certain quadrupeds of this description. I will barely point to some of the feathered tribes. The wild duck, for instance—how soon it dives to hide from you! The partridge conceals itself while the shell is yet upon its head. But more especially the turkey. Do we not see, what we very properly call the wild turkey, often brought into life by, and raised with, those of the domestic breed, without ever having seen one of its kind? And yet we find that, as soon as it arrives at sufficient strength and maturity, scorning the barn-yard, though strewed with abundance, it leaves the roost of its companions, and bounding aloft, it perches on the top of some distant towering tree—on the branches of the proudest monarch of the forest within its reach."

† John the Third is probably understood to have been either the Printer who occasionally measured out the necessary length of columns; or the short-lived Deputy, who wore his honours like a passing summer cloud.—ED.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, NOVEMBER 1, 1822.

	BUY...	SELL
Remittable Loans.	Rs. 20 0	19 4
Unremittable ditto.	13 6	12 14
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for 12 Months, dated 31st of December 1821.	23 0	27 0
Ditto, for 12 Months, dated 30th of June 1822.	26 0	25 0
Ditto, for 18 Months, dated 30th of April.	23 8	22 8
Bank Share.	4600 0	4500 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100.	206 0	205 8
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 5 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discount.		at 3 8 per cent.
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 4 per cent.		

John Bull v. Lord Mansfield.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

It is no wonder that our Oriental BULL should have been so greatly alarmed at the *Freedom of the Press*, since it is evident by his late attempts at argument and definition that he quite mistakes the meaning of the term, and actually imagines (le pauvre homme!) that he is combating the monstrous idea of a Licentious Press which should be subjected to no laws whatever!! "If it be subjected to laws" (quoth JOHN) "it is not a Free Press."

People who have read the BULL much, know that JOHN does not particularly shine in reasoning:—and that however eminent for skill in Criticism and all manner of Orientalism (which to be sure some late specimens render a doubtful point) he soon gets beyond his depth on questions of Law or Politics. I will not therefore reason with him on the absurdity of his doctrine, but merely quote that of Lord Mansfield—given on the Bench in a very remarkable case, (the Dean of St. Asaph's Trial for a Libel) and leave him to compare it with his own, and make them agree if he can. No one will suspect Lord Mansfield of leaning too much to the popular side on such a topic.

"To be free," said his Lordship, "is to live under a Government by Law. The Liberty of the Press consists in printing without any previous license, subject to the consequences of law. Miserable is the condition of individuals, dangerous is the condition of the state, if there is no certain law, or, which is the same thing, no certain administration of law to protect individuals, or to guard the state."

October 28, 1823.

PICADOR.

John Bull.

"Take away from it (the Indian JOHN BULL,) that privilege, (abuse of the JOURNAL,) and it would not only become stupid, but the very end and aim of its institution would be defeated, and it would soon crumble to dust."—*Calcutta Journal.*

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

You have hit the right nail on the head, and developed in the lines above quoted, the cause of the rise, progress, and continuance of the BULL's deadly hostility towards the JOURNAL. Were you to labour for a twelve-month, I doubt your ability to offer a more satisfactory and happy exposition of the impelling motives which have given birth to the reiterated, but vain attempts to undermine the credit, and impede the circulation of your Paper, the only resource that he has left, to preserve his unpopular Sheet (for unpopular it is, maugre its being upheld and supported by Public Functionaries, which by the bye is the very thing, I believe, that has contributed to make it so,) from the fate that is fast approaching, and which, but for the extraordinary influence used to protract it, would have overtaken it long, long ago.

But, Sir, the Public are seldom in error long. Your cause is in their hands. There let it rest, for to a better Guardian it could not have been entrusted.

October 23, 1822.

T—.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,.....	6 per cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange,.....	5 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit,.....	5 per cent.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sicca Rupees 205 0 a 205 12 per 100
Dubloons,	30 8 a 31 8 each
Joes, or Pezas,	17 8 a 17 12 each
Dutch Ducats,	4 4 a 4 12 each
Louis D'Ors,	8 4 a 8 8 each
Silver 5 Franc pieces,	190 4 a 190 8 per 100
Star Pagodas,	3 6½ a 3 7 6 each
Sovereigns,	9 8 a 10 0
Bank of England Notes,	9 8 a 10 6

Proposed Fishery.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

Never did lover long for his mistress, or one of your Correspondents, a few months ago, to see the planet Venus more than I did for a dish of the delicious fish, which you led the inhabitants of this City of Palaces to expect from the pompous prospectus, which appeared in your pages in the month of August, last, of a Fishery about to be established off the Sand Heads, under the superintendence and guidance of the celebrated Captain Mitchel.

As the freshes were in the river at that time, I expected according to Captain Mitchel's scheme, to see boat loads of fish coming up the Salt water lake; curiosity led me to walk out there, to have a sight of the depot for receiving so extensive a supply of fish, the numerous carts proposed to be in attendance, and the consequent number of persons who would necessarily be employed on the occasion. I took it for granted, that I should find a walled compound; a number of people busied in loading the carts, a European clerk with book in hand taking down the marks, numbers, weight and dimensions of the various species of the finny race, and to tell you the whole truth, Sir, as I live a long way from the bazar, to try and get a fresh fish for my breakfast. I had almost made up my mind whether it should be a Sole, a Makarel or a Pomphlet, when I arrived at the head of the lake, but guess my surprise, Sir, on my looking round, I could not see a single fishing boat. On my asking the people in the neighbourhood, if Captain Mitchel's fish had already all been expedited to market, they stared at me and replied, they had never heard of such a person. On my asking where the depot was, the man shook his head significantly, and addressing some of the bystanders, said, *Pacgla hei*. Not relishing this compliment and having taken a long walk in vain, I returned home in sullen silence.

A few days after, I went out again in hopes of better luck, and took care to be very early, that the fish might not again escape me. I found three boats lying on the bank, and people taking something out of them, which I very naturally concluded to be fish, for my sight is not the best, which unfortunately led me to another mistake on that morning. I saw a person in European dress leaning against his palanquin with something in his hand, which I took for a book, and consequently made sure that must be the clerk to the depot. I stepped up to him and politely asked if he could admit of purchasing some of the fish on the spot, when he turned short round and with a gruff voice and a stare retorted "Sir! do you take me for a Fish-monger?" I beg'd pardon and then first to my surprise perceived that what I had taken for a book was the JOHN BULL for that day; on a nearer inspection of what I took to be fish, conceive my disappointment when I found it was only logs of fire wood. I threw myself in my palanquin and returned home hardly better pleased than the first time. On enquiry some time afterwards I was informed that no depot was formed, and that Captain Mitchel had returned from his cruise. I have also caused my servant to make enquiries in the bazar to know if any of the fish selling there were of Captain Mitchel's stock, whom one and all deny the least knowledge of.

Allow me then Sir, after having experienced so many disappointments, to enquire through the medium of your JOURNAL, what was the result of this expedition from which the public and the poorer class particularly were led to expect so much relief.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

NO FISHERMAN.*

* We have heard nothing of a satisfactory nature, on this subject; but hope those acquainted with the result, will make it publicly known.
—ED.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable,.....Premium.....	19 4 a 19 8
Non-Remittable,..ditto.....	13 10 a 14 0

Law and Lawyers.

"We are sometimes not quite so smooth as we ought to be; but we hold Mr. Scarlett in very high honour and estimation. He is the greatest advocate perhaps of his time; and, without the slightest symptom of *tail or whiskers*—decorations, it is reported, now as characteristic of the English Bar as wigs and gowns in days of old—he has never carried his soul to the Treasury, and said, What will you give me for this?—he has never sold the warm feelings and honourable motives of his youth and manhood for an annual sum of money and an office—he has never taken a price for public liberty, and public happiness—he has never touched the political *Aceldama*, and signed the devil's bond for cursing to-morrow what he has blest to-day. Living in the midst of men who have disgraced it, he has cast honour upon his honourable profession; and has sought dignity, not from the *Ermine* and the *Mace*, but from a straight path and a spotless life."—ED. REVIEW.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

The sentence which I have prefixed to this Letter by way of motto,—or text if you will—your literary Readers will recognize as the winding up commendation at the close of a sensible article in a late Number of the *EDINBURGH REVIEW*, on Mr. SCARLETT'S Bill for amending the Poor Laws. I presume, that the compliment which is thus handsomely conveyed to that learned person, is well deserved; indeed, if I might venture to judge of that able Lawyer's political character from the glimpses of his public career which are to be gathered from the ordinary course of Newspaper reading, I should scarcely hesitate to say, he does deserve the praise of the Reviewer, who is supposed to be no less a personage than his brother Barrister, Mr. BROUGHAM.

My business, however, at this present writing, is not so much with Mr. SCARLETT'S public character and merits, as to seek from some of your excellent Correspondents, the solution of a very trite question, which has been often enough discussed, and in every country where men are permitted, or like some of us here, venture without permission, to think aloud. As I do not suppose that the question I have to propound can tread on the tender kibes of the higher powers, except by that sort of remote implication which makes such disinterested Legitimizes as the Emperor FRANCIS abhor all reading, writing, and cyphering, I proceed to state the doubts that the text aforesaid has raised in my mind regarding Law and Lawyers; leaving with you, as the person most interested in these perilous times, the discretion of publishing or withholding my tediousness, as you may judge expedient in the besieged state of this our Garrison, according to the memorable expression of a learned Alarmist in your City—who resembles Mr. SCARLETT, in being a Member of the Profession—

This is my question—

Is it, upon the whole, for the advantage of mankind, that an Advocate shall hold himself in readiness in his place at the Bar, to take up zealously either side of any possible case, on which a Client may desire to engage his services?

The more one thinks of this matter, the more difficult it seems of solution, and the more doubts arise, as we refer to the numerous considerations and conditions into which the problem ramifies. If we answer the question boldly in the affirmative, and take the great moral leap of declaring that our European Barrister ought to be always prepared—and being prepared, shall always be conscientiously able to fight with equal talent and sincerity, (or seeming sincerity) on either side—granting all this, still must we hesitate while we divide off our subject into the possible varieties of shape which it may assume. The imaginary case must belong to one of the great Categories of CIVIL or CRIMINAL.—If Civil, it may relate to a question of intricate title, and disputed succession; or to one of manifest wrong, and political subterfuge or oppression, such for instance as the Lonsdale family, Mr. Brougham's own neighbours and friends, have before now been publicly accused of stirring up, to put down contumacious opponents—Is an ho-

nest Barrister to be equally accessible to the golden inducements of the persecuted orphan and widow, and to the more weighty persuasives of the powerful oppressor?

Again, if the case be of a technically Criminal description, it may infer the defence of the most atrocious and notorious crime against the righteous visitation of offended justice; or the advocacy of a really dubious cause depending on balanced testimony and circumstantial evidence; or the protection of innocence and poverty against vindictive persecution under colour of law. Is our perfect and accomplished model of a Counsellor to stand forth and take up indifferently either side in any such imaginable cases?

I omit one grand division of Criminal or quasi Criminal cases, those I mean which relate to Political offences in all their shades and degrees, and which may perhaps by the Philosopher be comprehensively defined to mean differences of opinion in Politics or Religion offensive to the dominant party or sect in a state. I omit them in my scanty and very general enumeration, because no two men seem to be agreed in their opinions on these ticklish questions, or in the just boundaries to be assigned to crime and to the jurisdiction of law. I also omit them for fear of giving personal umbrage if I should be betrayed into noticing political or professional changes of opinion, which I am bound in courtesy to suppose the invariable result of honest conviction, whatever my text insinuates to the contrary.

The argument in favor of a Barrister's holding himself bound by a professional point of honor to espouse whatever view of any given question he is required to take up, is very strongly put by many writers; most of them indeed "Learned Brethren:" yet I do not recollect to have met with any equally well put argument on the other side.

Each party, in any supposable case, is entitled of right to be heard; we are not at liberty to assume that one is wrong till the other is proved to be right by the very process which we suppose to be in issue between them. If a party, from any impediment physical or mental, be incapable of telling his own story, he must have a natural right to get some one to tell it for him; The man employed for this purpose, whether Lawyer speaking for his Client in public, or friend assisting him in private, is a mere organ or mouth piece; and though the success of his efforts may be affected by our persuasion of his personal sincerity, yet we may be mistaken in this matter of opinion, and can have no just title to assume that the moral character of the mere Pleador suffers any taint from this loan of his tongue or of his well-stored brain to another who makes him a compensation for the occasional use of that intellectual piece of property. But in an advanced state of Society, disputes come to involve more and more matters of conventional or artificial law, in addition to mere matters of fact or points of natural Equity. It thence becomes the more necessary that every Party in such dispute should have sure access to a ready substitute mouth-piece and head-piece. If such a professed teller of other men's stories were at liberty to exercise his own previous judgement in each case proposed to him, the party to a suit might suffer much prejudice by the *bruit* of refusal, or at all events might possibly be unable to ensure that right of having his story told (by himself or some one for him), which we assumed at the outset to be the undoubted privilege of every man in a well ordered polity.

Exco, it is on the whole best for the Public at large, that all Advocates should be equally ready to plead on either side; and this general advantage does not appear to be outweighed by the individual inconveniences or Political opprobrium which inconsiderate or violent men profess to see in this old established rule of the Learned profession.

Up the Country, }
Oct. 10, 1842. }

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

SERJEANT EITHERSIDE.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	H. M.
Morning,	6 0
Evening,	6 25

Distress in Ireland.

TOWN HALL, CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 1, 1822.

*Proceedings of the Committee assembled This-day.***PRESENT****THE HON'BLE SIR FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN, CHAIRMAN.**

Capt. WM. COSTLEY,	Captain WM. KENNEDY,
J. W. HOGG, Esq.	J. O. B. TANDY, Esq.
CHARLES BIANEY, Esq.	R. W. POE, Esq.
W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esq.	BENJAMIN FERGUSSON, Esq.
Colonel W. CASEMENT, C. B.	

Read the particulars of two Remittances of Government Bills, one of £4,000 by the ADRIAN, and one of £3,000 by the ASIA. These Bills were endorsed to Messrs. Coutts and Co. by the Treasurer, "for the Relief of the Distressed Irish, under instructions forwarded direct by the Chairman," to Messrs. Coutts and Co. and to the London Tavern Committee.

Read Papers received with the following Contributions since our last Meeting of the 25th ultimo:—

- | | | |
|---|--------|-----------|
| 1.—A Letter from the Vicar and Wardens of the Roman Catholic Church of Nossa Senhora Do Rosario, to the Chairman, with a Check for Amount, Collection, and Contribution, as published in the Papers—Collection 881 10—Contribution 2000,... | Rupees | 2881 10 0 |
| 2.—A Letter from A. C. Barwell, to the Chairman, with the Banyawadee Contributions, as published in Papers,..... | | 386 0 0 |
| 3.—A Letter from the Officers and Crew of the Ship BENGAL MERCHANT, to their Commander, as published,..... | | 56 8 0 |
| 4.—A Letter from Major-General Loveday, to the Treasurer, with a list from Benares, as published,..... | | 2180 0 0 |
| 5.—A Letter from Mr. Murray of the Old Church, to the Treasurer, with the Collections, viz.—Total Collection 839 83—Notes unrealized 92, as published,..... | | 747 8 3 |
| 6.—A Letter with Mr. Cheap's List, from Soorool, as published,..... | | 444 0 0 |
| 7.—A Letter from Mr. Lindeman, to the Treasurer, in part of the Collection made at the Union Chapel, on Sunday Evening, the 20th ultimo, Total 839—unrealized 114, as published,..... | | 725 0 0 |
| 8.—Different other Subscriptions as per list, published,..... | | 5015 1 0 |

Total since last Meeting,.....	12,435 11 3
Amount recorded at ditto,....	73,074 5 6

Total Subscriptions, as per lists published,...	85,510 0 9
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Amount of Subscriptions paid to the Treasurer,...	54,431 0 0
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Amount of £7000 remitted by the ADRIAN and ASIA, at a premium of 24 per Cent. purchase, equal Exchange, 2s. 1½d.	69,440 0 0
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RESOLUTIONS.

1st—Resolved, that the General Thanks of the Committee be offered to the several Parties who have contributed, as above, to the relief of the distressed Irish.

2nd—Resolved, that Captain Browne of the BENGAL MERCHANT, be requested to assure the Officers and Crew of his Ship, that the Committee entertains a grateful sense of their humane and characteristic benevolence, as evinced in their contributions on the present occasion.

3rd—Resolved, that the gratitude of this Committee be expressed to the Vicar and Wardens of the Roman Catholic Chapel

of Nossa Senhora Do Rosario, for the Collection that was made on Sunday last, and for their munificent Gift of 2000 Rupees from the Funds of their Chapel.

4th—Resolved, that we duly appreciate and applaud the spirit with which our Gallant Countrymen, the Horse Artillery at Meerut, have come forward with their aid on behalf of their suffering fellow-creatures, and when we consider the means which they possess, that we cannot but admire in them the Humanity which has at all times marked the character of British Soldiers.

5th—Resolved, that our thanks be returned to the Rev. Mr. Thomason for his exertions in behalf of our funds, and for the amount collection paid in to our Treasurer.

6th—The Meeting adjourn to Friday next the 8th instant, at 9 o'clock, at the Town Hall.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FUND.

Names.	Sums.	Names.	Sums.
Lieut. Thomas Sewell, ..	50	Major G. Fraser,	200
Captain J. D. Parsons, ..	200	Sir J. B. Stonehouse,	100
A. Friend at Lucknow, thro' Messrs. A. and Co.	100	J. Bell,	50
Capt. Milner, Bankshall, ..	219	Goodness Roy,	100
Lieutenant Lysaght,	50	C. M. Martin,	50
Lieutenant Colonel Clements Brown,	1000	Ommeram Tagore,	25
C. and P.	50	James Lamb and Co.	100
H. Davies and Co.	100	Cosseanauth Banoojee, ..	100
Ensign Edward Carte, ..	50	Serjt. Carr,	20
Lieut.-Col. C. S. Fagan, ..	200		
Mrs. R. Leslie,	50	Total,	3014
Miss Leslie,	50		
Miss Uvedale,	100	Sums already subscribed	85,510
R. Turner,	50	Grand Total,	88,524

Distressed Irish.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

I fear the frequent appeals lately made to the public generosity, in behalf of unfortunate "Paddy's Land," occupy so many of your columns, as hardly to afford room for a further hint on that distressing subject.

I quote a paragraph from the Letter of HUMANITAS of the 26th of September, exactly applicable to people in my line of life. "Many there are who have the inclination to relieve the misfortunes of their fellow creatures, but not the means; perhaps the very little which they may have in their power to bestow, will be considered by them too trifling to be included in a subscription of this nature; but be it remembered, that that little, which alone can be spared, may save the life of one fellow creature, or enable an afflicted mother to snatch from the jaws of death, her famished infant."

In reference to the above paragraph, I would propose a voluntary subscription, from the European Army in India (say, from each Subscriber one day's pay) or whatever his circumstances may render it convenient to give, the proposal to be made by Officers in Command of Troops or Companies to the men under them, and I feel myself justified in saying, it would be met with ardor. I have more than once seen appeals of a charitable nature made to British-Soldiers, with such success as to surpass the most sanguine expectation: why then should we be backward, who may (for aught some of us know to the contrary) have some of our dearest friends in want—I allude here to men of the same rank with myself, (namely, the lower orders). I would say more, but will leave it to people every way better qualified, either to bring forward, or reject the idea.

I am, Sir, Your's,

A BOGTROTTER.

Not 100 miles from Jhaum }
Ghaut, Sept. 15, 1822. }

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

— 29 —

Dusty Drives.

SIR, To the Editor of the Journal.

Whilst irregularities and inconveniences of every description have been noticed and remedied thro' the medium of your widely circulated JOURNAL, it is a matter of extreme surprise to me that the pen of none of your Correspondents has been yet employed in an animadversion on the present state of the Calcutta Course. This brilliant scene of fashion and gaiety now exhibits at sun-set a truly disgusting appearance, from the clouds of dust which are suffered to obscure its fair aspect, owing to the inattention or indifference of those whose duty it may be to direct the employment of a few Bheestees, with the view of administering to the comfort of such as resort to this place for recreation and healthful exercise. If the respiratory and other organs of those who possess the power to obviate the great inconvenience here complained of, are proof against it, they ought to bear in mind that all are not made of such "stern stuff," and indeed one would imagine that at least some consideration for the delicate beings whose "face the winds of heaven should not be permitted to visit too roughly," would induce the Authorities whom it may concern to remove an evil which operates so injuriously on the *Beau Monde* of this splendid Metropolis.

In the hope that this hint will be attended with the desired effect, I remain,

Sir, Your obedient Servant,

Calcutta, Oct. 31, 1822.

VERITAS.

Mrs. Siddons.

SIR, To the Editor of the Journal.

The tenth Canto on India, as published in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE yesterday, commences thus:

"As Mrs. Siddons, after taking leave
Of Theatres (*determined to retire*)
Which caused whole listening multitudes to grieve,
Enchanted by her great dramatic fire,
Again gives freedom to suppressed desire,
And on the Stage once more resuscitates,
So I, without one tribute to my Lyre,
But seeing how each Canto circulates
In daily Print and Journal,—re-assume my skates."

Now, to many it might appear that this "criticism" or "witticism" was intended to cast an ill-natured sarcasm upon Mrs. Siddons. If the contrary were not well known, it might be supposed, on reading the sixth line, that Mrs. Siddons, after having "*determined to retire*," had resumed her personal avocations:—nay, as "*re-suscitates*" is in the present tense, that she had not even yet retired.

The Canto closes with these lines,

—"I would deal only in such witticisms
As on the brain would innocently play,
And from our Indian toedium drive the mind away."

Good,—I, for one, am inclined to take the Author's word, and to believe that he meant nothing but inoffensive playfulness:—though "*it may be doubted*," whether the "*witticism*" in question strictly classes under that definition. The author is a gentleman, I presume, of taste and tact,—and I daresay he entertains, in reality, as much respect for the character of Mrs. Siddons as do those generally who belong to the age in which we live. He modestly tells us that he himself is—"without one tribute to his Lyre;"—but he must be aware that it is not—"So"—with the lady to whom he has adverted.

After Mrs. Siddons had retired, she re-appeared once in London on the benefit-night of her youngest brother, who then very much required that assistance; and she appeared a second time at the particular request of the late Princess Charlotte,—soon after the marriage of Her Royal Highness. If there be any other instance, I do not, at this moment, recollect it.

I remain, Sir, Your obedient Servant,
Hastings-street, Nov. 1, 1822.

G. I. S.

Selections.

Bombay, Oct. 12, 1822.—We are sorry to state that two tremendous gales occurred at the Cape of Good Hope—on the 9th and 10th, and 19th, and following days in July. We regret to observe the total loss of the ship and cargo of the SARAH, Capt. Norton, from this port for London. As the ship is stated to have cut her cables, we conclude her passengers must have been all previously landed.

We have just been informed through the same channel which kindly communicated the foregoing particulars to us, that all the passengers of the SARAH were safe in Cape Town, but that one or two of the crew had lost their lives.

The Brig GURNE, Capt. Geneive, arrived on Thursday from the Mauritius, which island she left on the 9th Sept. The FAZEL CARIM and FRIENDSHIP of Bombay were then at Port Louis.

The weather during the last week has assumed the ordinary appearances of the closing of the rainy, and the commencement of the dry season. The mornings close and sultry; the afternoons overcast, terminating in showery evenings, attended with distant lightning and thunder to the southward and eastward.

The fourth Sessions commence this morning. There are about 12 cases to go before the Grand Jury.

The new Church at Surat, which has been for some years building under the superintendence of Captain Drummond of the Engineers, was opened for Divine Service on Sunday the 29th September. The Rev. T. Carr, the Chaplain, preaching a very excellent discourse; and the evening, six liberated slaves were publicly baptised during the service, which very much added to the interest of the occasion. The Church is a neat building, and well finished, but does not convey sufficiently the external character and appearance of a place dedicated to the service of Almighty God. It is situated near the Castle, and the ground round it has been cleared and enclosed. This is the first English Church which has been built at any of the out-stations under the presidency, and we are happy to find that two others are now being built, one at Poona, and another at Kaira.—*Bombay Courier*.

Madras, October 15, 1822.—The Honourable the Governor arrived at Nellore on the 11th and was expected to remain there until the 14th. The Rains had been extremely heavy, and the march in consequence, had been much impeded.

The Fort Flag Staff was lowered this forenoon according to annual custom, preparatory to the boisterous weather expected for the next two months. Most of the Shipping have also quitted the Roads.

Madras, October 16, 1822.—Yesterday evening arrived in the Roads the Ship LADY FLORE, Capt. G. Vine, from the Mauritius 25th September. Passengers.—Capt. Ledlie, Capt. Vansander and Dr. Gillespie.

The last Quarter Sessions for the present year terminated on Saturday last.—We have on a former occasion noticed the Gentlemen who composed the Grand Jury and given a transcript of the Calendar.—On the conclusion of the Trials, the Lord Chief Justice proceeded to pass Sentence.—The only malefactor found worthy of Death was John Rodgers, convicted of the wilful murder of his comrade William Jones.—We are unable to do justice to the speech of the Learned Judge; but as far as we can collect, he pronounced the awful sentence in the most solemn and impressive manner in nearly the following words:—

"You, John Rodgers, have been found guilty of one of the blackest and most atrocious crimes that can disgrace human nature—shedding the blood of a fellow creature.—It was impossible either for you, Prisoner, or any other person who had heard the evidence which has been adduced, to have anticipated any other Verdict than that which it has been the painful duty of the Jury to pronounce.—There remain but a few hours for you, Prisoner, before you exchange the temporary world in which you are, for a world of eternity—and that short time I entreat you will employ in sincere efforts to obtain mercy from that world which the best interests of society refuse you in this. On quitting this Court, you will receive the attentions of a worthy Divine who will assist you in your prayers; and who will use every humane exertion to direct your mind in that road of repentance, from which alone you can hope for forgiveness hereafter."

The other Prisoners were sentenced to different periods of imprisonment according to circumstances.—*Madras Gazette*.

Sporting Intelligence.—We have learnt with surprise and admiration the success of a shooting party which passed the late Doorgah Poorgah Holidays at Sooksaugur, a place about forty miles up the River.—The party was invited and entertained by a gentleman well known in the lower provinces as a keen shot, and most hospitable landlord.—The total quantity of game killed (Snipes) was six hundred and five brace, of which 311 brace were shot by the host himself, a number equalling the greatest feats in England. We can also state that it never is the custom of the gentleman in question to carry more than one gun into the

field, a Joe Manton, and which he always loads himself! This gentleman has held the same annual shooting party for seven or eight years past, and with nearly equal success in sport; always with the same delight to those he invited to accompany him.—*John Bull.*

Government Orders.

MILITARY.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head quarters, Calcutta, October 21, 1822.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to publish the following Statement exhibiting the proportion of Service Balled Ammunition which each of the Corps forming the Bengal Army, is, according to its Situation and Nature, in future, to be equipped with in Pouch and Box, and His Excellency most strictly enjoins, that the earliest opportunity be taken for sending into the nearest Magazines, the whole of the Ammunition Surplus to the received proportion which may remain with Corps respectively.

For one of His Majesty's Regiments of Light Dragoons: 28 Rounds of Carbine Ammunition per Carbine (20 in Box and 8 in Pouch). 56 Rounds of Pistol Ammunition per two Pistols (40 in Box and 16 in Pouch).

For one of His Majesty's Regiments of Foot stationed at Nagpore: 140 Rounds of Fuzil Ammunition per Fuzil (100 in Box and 40 in Pouch). 140 Rounds of Musquet Ammunition per Musquet (100 in Box and 40 in Pouch).

For one of His Majesty's Regiments of Foot stationed at Ghazypore, Cawnpore or Meerut: 100 Rounds of Fuzil Ammunition per Fuzil (60 in Box and 40 in Pouch). 100 Rounds of Musquet Ammunition per Musquet (60 in Box and 40 in Pouch).

For one of His Majesty's Regiments of Foot stationed in Fort William, or at Berhampore or Dinapore: 40 Rounds of Fuzil Ammunition per Fuzil in Pouch. 40 Rounds of Musquet Ammunition per Musquet in Pouch.

For a Troop of European Horse Artillery not stationed at Mhow or Mundlaiser: 84 Rounds of Pistol Ammunition per two Pistols (60 in Box and 24 in Pouch).

For a Troop of European Horse Artillery stationed at Mhow or Mundlaiser: 124 Rounds of Pistol Ammunition per Pistols (100 in Box and 24 in Pouch).

For a Troop of Native Horse Artillery not stationed at either Nagpore or Neemutch: 84 Rounds of Pistol Ammunition per two Pistols (60 in Box and 24 in Pouch).

For a Troop of Native Horse Artillery stationed at Nagpore or Neemutch: 124 Rounds of Pistol Ammunition per two Pistols (100 in Box and 24 in Pouch).

For a Company of Foot Artillery, (European or Native): 40 Rounds of Fuzil Ammunition per Fuzil in Pouch.

For the Honorable Company's European Regiment when stationed at Ghazypore, Cawnpore or Meerut: 75 Running Rifle Balls per Rifle (28 in Shot Bag and 47 in Box). 100 Rounds of Fuzil Ammunition per Fuzil (60 in Box and 40 in Pouch). 100 Rounds of Musquet Ammunition per Musquet (60 in Box and 40 in Pouch). 25 Rifle Cartridges per Rifle (13 in Box and 12 in Pouch).

For the Honorable Company's European Regiment when stationed in Fort William, or at Berhampore or Dinapore: 28 Running Rifle Balls per Rifle in Shot Bag. 40 Rounds of Fuzil Ammunition per Fuzil in Pouch. 40 Rounds of Musquet Ammunition per Musquet in Pouch. 12 Rifle Cartridges per Rifle in Pouch.

For the Honorable Company's European Regiment when stationed at Nagpore: 105 Running Rifle Balls per Rifle (25 in Shot Bag and 77 in Box). 140 Rounds of Fuzil Ammunition per Fuzil (100 in Box and 40 in Pouch). 140 Rounds of Musquet Ammunition per Musquet (100 in Box and 40 in Pouch). 35 Rifle Cartridges per Rifle (23 in Box and 12 in Pouch).

For a Regiment of Native Cavalry stationed at Nagpore, Neemutch, Nusseerabad or Mhow: 41 Rounds of Carbine Ammunition per Carbine (8 in Pouch and 33 in Box). 83 Rounds of Pistol Ammunition per Man carrying, (16 in Pouch and 67 in Box), and 124 Rounds per Man not carrying Carbines (24 in Pouch and 100 in Box).

For a Regiment of Native Cavalry not stationed at Nagpore, Neemutch, Nusseerabad or Mhow: 28 Rounds of Carbine Ammunition per Carbine (8 in Pouch and 20 in Box). 84 Rounds of Pistol Ammunition per Man not carrying, (60 in Box and 24 in Pouch), and 56 Rounds per Man carrying Carbines, (16 in Pouch and 40 in Box).

For the Governor General's Body Guard: 84 Rounds of Ammunition per two Pistols (60 in Box and 24 in Pouch).

For a Battalion of Native Infantry stationed at Loodianah, Sangor, Jubbulpore, Bhopalpoore, Baitool, Gurawarrarrah, Nagpore, Neemutch, Nusseerabad, Mhow or Mundlaiser: 140 Rounds of Ammunition per Musquet (100 in Box and 40 in Pouch).

For a Battalion of Native Infantry not stationed at Loodianah, Sangor, Jubbulpore, Bhopalpoore, Baitool Gurawarrarrah, Nagpore, Neemutch, Nusseerabad, Mhow, or Mundlaiser. 100 Rounds of Ammunition per Musquet (60 in Box and 40 in Pouch).

For the Ranghur Battalion: 100 Rounds of Ammunition per Musquet (60 in Box and 40 in Pouch).

For the Goruckpore Light Infantry Battalion: 75 Running Rifle Balls per Rifle (28 in Shot Bag and 47 in Box). 100 Rounds of Ammunition per Fuzil (60 in Box and 40 in Pouch). 100 Rounds of Ammunition per Musquet (60 in Box and 40 in Pouch). 25 Rifle Cartridges per Rifle (13 in Box and 12 in Pouch).

For the Chumparun Light Infantry Battalion: 100 Rounds of Ammunition per Fuzil (60 in Box and 40 in Pouch).

For the Rangpore Frontier Battalion: 100 Rounds of Ammunition per Fuzil (60 in Box and 40 in Pouch). 100 Rounds of Ammunition per Musquet (60 in Box and 40 in Pouch).

For the Cuttack Legion: 75 Running Rifle Balls per Rifle (28 in Shot Bag and 47 in Box). 28 Rounds of Ammunition per Carbine (20 in Box and 8 in Pouch). 100 Rounds of Ammunition per Fuzil (60 in Box and 40 in Pouch). 56 Rounds of Ammunition per pair of Pistols (40 in Box and 16 in Pouch). 25 Rifle Cartridges per Rifle (13 in Box and 12 in Pouch).

For the Hill Rangers: 100 Rounds of Ammunition Fuzil (60 in Box and 40 in Pouch).

For the 1st and 2d Nusseeree and Sirmoor Battalions: 100 Rounds of Ammunition per Fuzil (60 in Box and 40 in Pouch).

For the Rampoorah Local Battalion: 140 Rounds of Ammunition per Musquet (100 in Box and 40 in Pouch).

For the Sappers and Miners: 70 Rounds of Ammunition per Fuzil (40 in Pouch and 30 in Box)—but when ordered to march on particular duty or Service, only 54 Rounds of Ammunition per Pistol (24 in Pouch and 30 in Box).

For a Company of Pioneers: 20 Rounds of Ammunition per Carbine (10 in Pouch and 10 in Bundles).—With the foregoing the usual proportion (1 to 10 Cartridges) of Flints, is to be retained.

The Corps stationed at Barrackpore, Cuttack, Midnapore, Jaggernauth, Pooree, Chittagong, Dacca, Berhampore, Titalya, Dinapore, Mailye, Hazareebang, Goruckpore, Sangor, Jubbulpore, Bhopalpoore, Baitool, Gurwarrah, Mhow and Mundlaiser, are to retain their Ammunition in Bullock Boxes, and those otherwise situated, are to retain their Ammunition in Camel Boxes.

W. CASEMENT, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head quarters, Calcutta, October 23, 1822.

With reference to the annexed Copy of General Orders by the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, bearing date 11th instant, His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct, that the residue of Pay of Soldiers imprisoned at the Head Quarters of Regiments by the sentence of Courts Martial beyond the sum payable to the Gaoler, of Prison-keeper, shall invariably be appropriated under the orders of Commanding Officers of Corps respectively to the purposes of providing light Articles of Clothing, and towards ensuring the strictest personal cleanliness during the period such Soldiers may be in prison.

Should any balances remain of such prisoner's pay upon their release from confinement, they are not to be handed over to the Individuals in cash, but will be expended on their account in the most useful manner at the discretion of Commanding Officers in replacing their Regimental necessities.

The Brigade Major to the King's Troops at Fort William will, as directed by Government, draw the pay of all Soldiers in confinement under the sentence of Courts Martial at the Presidency where Corps are not on the Spot, and he will, after deducting the sum to be paid for their maintenance, expend the balance of their full pay in the manner above laid down.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, OCT. 11, 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct in conformity with the Mutiny Act of 1822, Section 26th that the sum of six pence per diem shall be paid on account of subsistence for each Non-Commissioned Officer and Private of His Majesty's Service confined in any Jail, prison, or congee house by the Sentence of a Court Martial; the pay of such persons being drawn by their Paymasters, or the Brigade Major of the King's Troops in full, and the balance beyond the six pence a day appropriated to the purpose of providing such prisoners with light Articles of Clothing under the authority of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The per diem allowance on account of subsistence for Military prisoners in the Jail of Calcutta, is payable to the Sheriff.

(Signed) W. CASEMENT, Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.
(A True Copy.) THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Head Quarters, Calcutta; October 24, 1822.

1. The detachments for the 11th Dragoons, 14th, 38th, 59th and 87th Regiments arrived from England on Board the Honourable Company's Ship *Donsersire*, together with such other men now in Fort William (sick and Invalids excepted) belonging to corps in the Upper Provinces, are, with the sanction of Government, to proceed by water under the command of Lieutenant Colonel McLaine, 14th Foot, to join their respective Corps on, or as soon after the 10th proximo as Boats can be provided for their Transport, for which the necessary arrangements will be made by the Major General Commanding the Presidency Division.

2. The details for the 38th, 87th and 59th Regiments will be delivered over with all documents belonging to them, to the Commanding Officer, of these Corps respectively, at Berhampore, Ghazepore, and Cawnpore, from which latter Station the Men for the 11th Dragoons and 14th Foot will march to Meerut under the Lieutenant Colonel's Command.

3. The Officer named in the Margin* will do duty with the above details, until they severally reach their destinations.

4. The Officer Commanding the detachment will transmit a weekly state of the same to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces (agreeably to established form) from the period of his departure from Fort William, in which every particular occurrence is to be noticed, and he will be held responsible for the regularity of the men at the different stations, bazars, and villages conformably to the rule laid down in the 4th and 5th Paragraphs of the General Orders of the 13th September 1819, Copy of which he will receive from the Acting Brigade Major K. T.

5. The Volunteers for the 13th Regiment at present attached to the 17th in Fort William, are, with the sanction of Government to be held in readiness to proceed by water to Berhampore, as soon as Tonnage can be provided for their accommodation, for which Major General Dalzell will likewise be pleased to give the necessary directions.

6. Captain Gill of the 54th Foot, will proceed in command of the detail of the 13th to Berhampore, where, upon his arrival, he will deliver over the men with all the papers referable to them, to Colonel Sir Archibald Campbell of the 38th Regiment, to which Corps the Volunteers are to be attached, until the arrival from England of the 13th Regiment, or until further orders, agreeably to instructions which will be furnished Sir A. Campbell thro' the Adjutant General H. M. Forces.

7. Lieutenant Stepney of the 65th Regiment, and Lieutenant O'Brien of the 38th, at present doing duty with the detail of the 13th Regiment will proceed under Captain Gill to Berhampore.

8. The instructions contained in the 4th paragraph of this order relative to the transmission of a weekly state, &c. &c. by the Officer Commanding the details for the Upper Provinces, are to be considered applicable to this detachment, and are to be strictly attended to accordingly.

9. Captain Gill and Lieutenant Stepney, will return to Calcutta at their earliest convenience from Berhampore.

10. Assistant Surgeon Steel of the 11th Dragoons will afford Medical Aid to Lieutenant Colonel McLaine's command, and Assistant Surgeon Thomson of the 38th Regiment to Captain Gill.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; October 25, 1822.

Lieutenant Rae of the 20th Foot, has Leave to proceed to Europe, on his Private Affairs, and to be absent on that account for two years, from the date of his embarkation.

The permission granted by His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell to Lieutenant Colonel Smelt of the 41st Regiment, to visit Bengal, on his Private Affairs with Leave of Absence for six months, from the date of his embarkation, is confirmed.

Lieutenant Silver of the 53d Regiment, has Leave to proceed to England, where he will rejoin his Corps, upon its arrival from India.

Head Quarters, Calcutta; October 26, 1822.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Appointments. 59th Foot.—Ensign Charles Stanhope Jones, from Half pay 62d Foot, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Barlow promoted, 25th December, 1821.

Ensign Chas. Coote, from Half pay 5th Foot to be Ensign without purchase, vice Howe, deceased, 17th January, 1822.—This Cancels the promotion of Ensign Howe, vice Barlow removed to the 30th Foot, and the appointments of Dunne and Usher, in succession.

89th Foot.—Ensign Wm. Richard Derenzy, from the Half pay of the 11th Foot, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Thomas promoted, 13th Dember, 1821.—This Cancels Wm. Hewson's appointment, vice Thomas.

John Ponsonby Gordon, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Derenzy appointed to the 11th Foot, 17th January, 1822.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

* Capts. Gordon, 59th Foot, and Goate 87th ditto — Lieuts. Butcher 11th Drags. Maxwell, ditto, and Kelly 59th ditto — Ensigns Ormsby 14th Foot, Oneill, Pitman 59th ditto, McGregor, Clarke, Jones and Coote.

Learned Men.

To the Editor of John Bull.

SIR,

Your Correspondents *T* and *AKBAR*, for such learned men, appear to be making strange work with the etymology of *Mithras*, a word of as easy derivation as any. *Ur-ar-er* is the radical of *fire*; and with an aspirate, as in Sanscrit, it becomes *Her* or *Heri*, appropriated as a name of the *Sun* or *Christna*. *Ma-Her*, is therefore the great fire, or luminary, and *parexcellence* the Solar orb. But the Greeks having no aspirate substituted *O Theta* in its place, hence appears *Ma-theri*, and by common colloquial abbreviation *Mithra*, which having the Greek termination appended is *Mithras*, in the same manner, that the radical *Ar* with the termination subjoined becomes *Ares*, and with the *Ma* prefixed *Mars*.

Mitre "an episcopal crown," is not only I am sorry to say derived from the name of the same vile idol, but in its shape evidently retains traces of the superstitions which distinguished the *Mithratic* mysteries.

I take advantage of the present opportunity to afford a correct explanation of the hieroglyphical *Unicorn*, which forms so remarkable an object in the Royal Arms of Great Britain. A horse being the *vehicle animal*, was a prominent symbol for the *ark* or a ship.—Hence the horse was sacred to *Neptune*,—and being decorated with a *mast*, planted as a horn in the middle of forehead, we have formed the fabulous animal depicted on the King's Arms,—which is thus nothing more than a hieroglyphical figure for a ship,—namely a common horse bearing between his eyes a pole, or ship's mast. But the *Horse* was worshipped by the *Carthaginians*, one of the most enterprising maritime nations of antiquity, and they, as well as the *Phenicians*, are known to have carried on commercial intercourse with the *British* islands; it seems therefore reasonable to conclude, that the English *Unicorn* is in reality a *Punic* symbol, and the *Horse* which was held in such high veneration, from being emblematical of a ship, by the ancient maritime nations.

Your Obedient Servant,

R. TYTLER.

Allahabad, October 22, 1822.

Destruction by White Ants.

To the Editor of John Bull.

SIR,

Circumstances had led me to investigate the means by which these most destructive insects, white ants, first obtain a footing in our houses, and afterwards so completely to infest them, as to escape our best endeavours, at extirpation.

I had observed that in all buildings which are what is termed, *kutchas* pucks, these creatures not only very soon appear on the roofs and beams, but they make the nature of the mortar a medium for their progress, thro' the heart of the walls. I was some time puzzled however to discover how they got to the roofs with such rapidity, when the walls were, what is called *best pucks*, and there was no trace of them on the outside, till I found that their road lay up the wall between the wall itself and the plaster: the material composing the walls rendering their progress impracticable thro' their inside.

The object of my present letter is to assure your readers that this latter mode of ingress by these most destructive insects can be prevented by a little attention on the part of any gentleman at the time he is building a house.

The usual practice (at least in Calcutta,) is for the owner to contract with the Native Mistris for the construction of the walls, and after plastering of these separately. Now, the contractor for the wall, instead of having it in a fit state to receive and retain the plaster, at every brick and joint, uniformly paints or plasters over all these joints, so as to make the wall look well, and hide all roguery and bad work. Bye and bye, when the house comes to be plastered, the Plastering Mistry employs people to chip off this painting and again show the joints, but it is never done as it ought to be, and the consequence is, that the plaster instead of adhering to the wall along every part of its surface, indeed, of forming a part of it as it ought to do, stands by its own perpendicularity (if I may use the term,) and is attached only to a few points here and there.—The consequence is that the white ants come to the foot of the wall, and finding no interruption from this want of proper adhesion, make it an unseen and safe passage to all and every part of the house.

I would therefore suggest to your readers to follow my plan in strictly prohibiting all painting of the wall at the time of building, as it will not only secure them in getting better work from the wall contractor, cheaper and more durable plastering from the second mistry, but, tho' last not least, secure them against white ants for many years beyond the usual inroad of this bane of our Indian climate and property.—I am, Your's

ANTE FORMICA.

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Oct. 31	Lord Wellington	Portug.	J. Moreira	Lisbon	March 29
31	Jane	British	C. Maitland	Put back in distress	
Nov. 1	Victory	British	M. F. Crisp	Put back in distress	

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Oct. 9	Ceres	British	H. B. Pridham	Calcutta	Sept. 16

Shipping Departures.

MADRAS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Oct. 5	Cornelia Catharine	British	A. Princi	Coast of Sumatra
5	George	British	Poulson	Ceylon
6	Windsor Castle	British	S. Lee	London
7	Venus	British	G. Dawson	Southward
9	Union	British	A. Farnier	Mauritius
9	Ariel	British	J. Mathyses	Colombo
11	Reliance	British	M. Pike	Bombay
11	H. M. S. Liffey	British	C. Grant	Trincomalie
11	George the Fourth	British	P. Barbett	Trincomalie
12	H. M. S. Dauntless	British	Gambier	Trincomalie
14	Flora	British	Sheriff	Ceylon
14	Ceres	British	H. B. Pridham	Calcutta
14	Daphne	British	Chatfield	Manilla

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA. OCTOBER 31, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. ANTELL.—GANGES, outward-bound, remains.—LORD WELLINGTON, (P.) inward-bound, remains.

Kedgerie.—JANE, inward-bound, remains.

New Anchorage.—H. C. SHIPS PRINCE REGENT, ASIA, DORSETSHIRE, and WARREN HASTINGS.

The LADY RAFFLES in company with the HATTRAS, Pilot Vessel, coming in from England and Madras.

SHIPS ADVERTISED FOR DIFFERENT PORTS.

Ships' Names.	Commanders.	Where Bound.	Probable time of Sailing.
Bengal Merchant,	Alexander Brown,	London direct,	20th Dec.
Lady Raffles,	James Coxwell, . .	London,	All December.
La Belle Alliance,	William Rolfe, . . .	London,	Early in Jan.
Golconda,	J. F. Edwards, . . .	England,	All December.
Duke of Bedford, . .	F. A. Cusnyngham,	England,	15th Dec.
Phoenix,	J. Weatherhead, . .	London direct, . .	All December.
William Money, . .	— Jackson,	London,	Early in Dec.
Lotus,	J. R. F. Doveton,	London direct, . .	15th Dec.
Clyde,	J. Driver,	London, touch- ing at Madras, and the Cape,	End of Nov.
Calcutta,	— Stroyan,	Liverpool direct,	Early in Dec.
Columbia,	J. Chapman, . . .	For Bombay and thence to England,	All November.
Zelia,	F. Ronzel,	Mauritius,	All November.
Hashmy,	— Denham,	For the Eastward	5th November
Hero of Malown, . .	— Neish,	For the Eastward	5th November
Thalia,	A. Haig,	Cape of G. Hope,	End of Nov.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

Weekly List of Military Arrivals at, and Departures from, the Presidency.

Arrivals.—Colonel W. Bedell, Invalid Establishment, from Chunar. Captain J. Smith, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, from Sea. Ensign E. N. Townsend, 2d Battalion 15th Native Infantry, from Bareilly.

Departure.—Captain J. Pearson, 1st Battalion 16th Native Infantry, to Nussacrahad.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of Thursday last.)

	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Cotton, Jaloan, per maund	14 0 a	14 8
Cutchouira,	11 8 a	13 0
Grain, Rice, Patna,	2 2 a	2 4
Patchery, 1st,	2 4 a	3 8
Ditto, 2d,	1 12 a	1 14
Moongy, 1st,	1 6 a	1 7
Ditto, 2d,	1 5 a	1 6
Wheat, Dooda,	1 1 a	1 2
Gram, Patna,	1 0 a	1 1
Dhall, Urruhr, good,	1 8 a	1 9
Indigo, fine blue,	300 0 a	320 0
Ordinary ditto,	290 0 a	300 0
Fine purple and violet,	280 0 a	290 0
Saltpetre, Culme, 1st sort,	5 12 a	6 0
2d sort,	5 0 a	5 4
3d sort,	4 0 a	4 8

Scarcely any Sales worth mentioning, have taken place since our last, in consequence of the Doorgah Poojah Holidays.

Indigo.—We have not heard of any actual sales in this during the week, our quotations are nominal. The article is coming into the market very fast, owing to the low rate of exchange, and the crop being likely to fall short of what was at first expected, it will most probably be in brisk demand, and maintain high prices throughout the season.

Cotton.—We know of no sales in this for Exportation since our last prices appear to have given way a little in the upper provinces. At Mirzapore 20th instant, new Bandah was quoted at 18-9, Jaloan at 16-8 and Cutchouira at 15-9 per local maund. At Jeongunge 20th instant, new Bandah was stated at 15-12 to 16, Jaloan at 15 to 16-4, and Cutchouira at 13-5 to 13-12—stock about 28,000 maunds.

Saltpetre and Sugar.—Continue in fair demand at our quotations.

Piece Goods.—The demand improving, and prices rather looking up.

Grain.—In limited demand, Patchery Rice and Dooda Wheat have fallen about one anna per maund, since our last.

Manjeet.—Sales in this have been effected during the week, at our quotations.

Spices.—Pepper continues steady, Nutmegs have advanced a little since our last, and Mace has suffered a decline—we know of sale in the two latter articles at our quotations.

Metals.—Tutenague and Spelter, without alteration since our last—Sheet Copper looking up—Steel, Iron and Lead, dull, but steady.

Europe Goods.—The market still heavy—Coarse Woollens looking up.

Freight to London—May still be rated at £2-10 to £6 per Ton.

Births.

At Babcha near Juanpore, on the 24th ultimo, the Wife of Mr. THOMAS SHEEHY, of a Son.

At Madras, on the 8th ultimo, the Lady of JOHN ARATHOON, Esq. of a Daughter.

Deaths.

On the 1st instant, WILLIAM GRIFFITH BRUCE, Esq. Attorney at Law, aged 29 years and 4 months.

On the 30th ultimo, at the house of Messrs. TAYLOR and Co., DAVID BRODIE, Esq. aged 35 years, a Member of the above Firm, and formerly Clerk to the Calcutta Exchange Committee; previously to his arrival in this country an Insurance Broker in London and originally from Dysart in Fifeshire of which place he was a Native. He had for sometime lingered in a frail state of health, and the afflicting news of his Father's death which was brought by the FORT WILLIAM, probably hastened his dissolution.

At Jaulnah, on the 7th of September, of the Spasmodic Cholera, Mr. Conductor JAMES CROSS, of the Commissariat Department, aged 47 years and 11 months, sincerely regretted by his relations and friends.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY

CALCUTTA.

[SELL]

2 a 2 1	On London 6 Months sight, per Sica Rupees	2 a 2 1
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees	92
	Madras ditto, 94 a 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees	
	Bills on Court of Directors 9 months date, 23 0 a 25 0 per cent. prem.	
	Ditto ditto, 14 ditto, 21 8 a 23 6 percent. do.	
	Bank Shares—Premium 43 a 45 per cent.	